DO NOT ACCEPT ANY SUBSTITUTE
INSIST ON
Palgin
PALGIN
FOR SPEEDY RELIEF FROM PAIN
THE NAME PALGIN IS ENGRAVED ON EACH TABLET

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX, No. 7808

R. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.
JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
Complete Insurance Service
Advice ★ Planning ★ Underwriting

Column One
BY David Courtney

SHALL we, see a new sphinx, a new mystery-man, a new balance of personalities and power, in the Kremlin? It is everybody's guess and everybody is busy at it, with more and more people wondering anxiously whether it is not better to have the devil we know than the devil we don't. Anyway, if the man goes the system stays. The system is Stalin's. New footsteps will echo through it and a new voice be heard from the top of the table but the structure will remain firm for years to come: unless, of course, there is war. War might alter things. It is natural to ask whether Stalin's passing from the scene — the legend will remain: that will always be there — brings war nearer or pushes it back. Who knows? The system wants peace: it wants what Stalin wanted: time to consolidate its industrial, social and territorial gains, which have been immense; to knit politically and economically close the nations of the Communist empire and make them unchallengeable.

■

STALIN wanted time for that and particularly time to make sure of his Far Eastern gains. Before he set out for Russia Napoleon said: "L'Europe m'ennuie"; and Stalin, in rich Georgian, probably said something like it. The new men, whoever they may be, are not likely to feel very differently: not unless matters turn seriously against them in Europe. That, of course, is always possible. A lesser personality than Stalin's, or a largely impersonal and mutually-watchful Committee of rulers, might not be able to exercise over the East-European Communist countries the kind of authority needed to keep down Titoism. The possibility that Stalin's disappearance will comfort and encourage the Titoists is only a guess; just as it is only a guess that the Church, in countries like Poland and Hungary, will feel comforted and encouraged. If the guess should seem reasonably well founded, that would in turn encourage and comfort the new U.S. Administration, which appears to have great hopes of the satellites.

■

IT is not very promising speculation. Small wonder that Mr. Eisenhower has begged God to step in where Stalin steps down — especially as, according to the report, he fears that Stalin's death might "touch off explosions in Iran *or* Burma." Why *or* and not *and* it is difficult to tell. There is, indeed — and ironically — a certain regret at the passing of Stalin, who is being oddly elevated by some of his former enemies to the rank of a man of peace: "an element of moderation," is the judgment from Brussels; and a man "mostly oriented towards peace," said Edouard Daladier. Perhaps so. His directive last October said that the popular masses should be aroused for the struggle to preserve peace. The aim, he said, was not to overthrow Capitalism and establish Socialism; but to create a "powerful, anti-war, democratic front." Nobody at that time thought Stalin meant it.

■

THE only thing to do is to possess our souls, and our fears in patience. Perhaps a kind of Muscovite Communist Charlemagne is a surrendered his sceptre; leaving behind a Muscovite, Communist family of kings and kinglets who will break the great inheritance to bits as did Charlemagne's own successors. Nobody knows — not even Georgi Malenkov, who seems to be the most likely dauphin of the lot. For that matter, nobody over there, in wintry saddened Russia knows what the West, and especially America, will make of it all; and do about it. The fact probably is that both East and West, for some time, will keep tensely still, each on the watch for some revealing move by the other.

Jerusalem, March 6.

SYRIA, LEBANON SIGN 'TRANSITORY PACT'

DAMASCUS, Thursday (Reuter) — Syria and Lebanon signed here today a new economic agreement to take the place of the one-year agreement which expires this month.

The new agreement which is to last six months is said to be "transitory." Negotiations will proceed to reach a full economic unity agreement.

ELITE
Hotel-Pension
NATHANYA
Opens the season with a traditional Passover "Seder"
★ All conveniences
★ Beautiful garden
★ Car at your service
Famous kitchen
Reservations: P.O.B. 178, Tel. 249 NATHANYA.

Britain Strained To Limit by Rearming, Churchill Declares

LONDON, Thursday (AP). — Prime Minister Churchill said today that Britain has strained her economy to the maximum in her rearmament drive, and he asked Parliament's approval for a record peace-time defence budget of £1,636,760,000.

Declaring that the cold war continues, Mr. Churchill said: "What we are faced with is not a violent jerk but a prolonged pull... I wish to say now that we should regard a decision to reduce the two-year period of national service at this critical but formative, grave but not unhopeful moment, as a mistake and a disaster of the first order."

He said that later this year Parliament would be asked to approve the Government's proposal to continue the National Service system in force for another five years. Depending on the course of events, the service period would be reviewed periodically. Mr. Churchill explained that the way things are now there is no ground for expecting an early reduction."

Two-Year Service

Mr. Churchill said that if the French Government had a two-year service period he thought that this would be greatly to France's advantage as well as Britain's. Reduction of the National Service period in Britain from 24 to 18 months would reduce the National Service element in Britain's Armed Forces by 75,000. It would release over 10,000 corporals and lance corporals from the Army. It would also reduce the time a National Serviceman would spend in Korea from 11 months to five, in Malaya from 16 months to 10, and in the Middle East from 19 months to 13.

He told the House of Commons the spending of £1,636,760,000 in the budget year ending March, 1954, was as far as Britain could go. But he emphasized that this heavy load was absolutely essential in this "testing time for the free world."

The budget increases defence spending more than one-eighth over the 1952-3 figure. Britain's rearmament programme, launched in mid-1951 by the old Labour government, called for an expenditure of £4,700,000,000 over a three-year period. The time for accomplishing the programme has been extended two years. Britain expects American defence aid to provide more than one-tenth.

Jets for M.E. Not To 'Disturb Balance'

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill warned today that Britain had to be careful not to upset the balance between Israel and the Arab countries in the Middle East by supplying them with jet aircraft.

In the annual debate on the defence estimates the Premier said, "There is one field in our export of arms which should be more clearly illuminated — the furnishing of jet aircraft to Egypt and other Arab states and to Israel. All this is on a very small scale and as far as it has been carried out it fulfils contracts entered into at the time of our predecessors (the Labour Government) when, no doubt, circumstances were somewhat different.

Precarious Truce

Notwithstanding, we must not forget that there was a war four years ago between Israel and the Arab states, including Egypt, and that a truce has been established on a somewhat precarious basis that no peace has been made.

We must therefore be very careful, even on the small scale on which we are supplying aircraft, not to alter in any appreciable way the balance between the two sides.

I can assure the House that this principle will be observed. Of the export of jet fighters to Egypt, 43 were sent in the time of our predecessors. We have agreed not to interrupt the supply while negotiations about the future are in progress. Four more have gone. I can assure the House that this addition to Egyptian air power makes no difference to our overwhelming air superiority in these regions."

3 Jailed For Trying To Rescue Slansky

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) —Two men and a woman went to goal for a total of 32 years tonight for having attempted to organize the escape of Rudolf Slansky, former Secretary-General of the Czechoslovak Communist Party hanged in December for treason, the Czechoslovak News Agency announced.

Taxes on Petrol, Smokes, Drinks Up

Cigarettes will cost five to 20 per cent more today. The price of a litre of petrol was increased by 14 per cent yesterday following an additional tax of 20 pruta a litre.

The higher tobacco prices are due mainly to a new two per cent tax on Virginia and a six per cent tax on Oriental brands, but also cover higher production costs.

The tax on liquors is expected to go up in a few days, it was learned in Jerusalem.

It is expected that the price of milk and eggs will also rise soon following negotiations on demands by farmers.

Petrol 163 Pruta

Petrol will now cost 163 pruta a litre. The increase, which will earn the Treasury an additional IL.3.5m. a year, came as a surprise, since Finance Minister Levi Eshkol promised in the Knesset that there would be no further price increases until the new fiscal year which begins on April 1. Ministry sources explained, however, that for all practical purposes the current fiscal year ends when the new budget is tabled in the Knesset.

The new budget proposal includes a much higher income from the fuel tax and indicated that the tax would go up. Unless the rise was implemented simultaneously with the publication of the budget, there could have been speculatory hoarding, it was said.

The Taxi Drivers Association in Tel Aviv yesterday claimed their members could not continue working unless fares were raised in view of the new petrol prices.

STALIN SLOWLY SINKING

Eisenhower Offer Valid For Stalin's Successor as Well

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — America's President and Britain's Foreign Secretary today guardedly held out the hand of friendship to the Soviet Union as her leader lay dying. President Eisenhower told reporters his offer to meet the Marshal — made a week ago — stood for any successor to the Russian leader. Mr. Anthony Eden, also in Washington, said that although the effects of Stalin's illness was uncertain, "our purpose remains steadfast — to seek an enduring understanding with all nations.

Eden: Our Purpose Remains Steadfast

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP) — British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said today that the free world had to buttress its economic as well as military defences against whatever portends as a result of Stalin's illness.

Addressing the National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Eden said it was not yet possible to tell how a change in Soviet leadership" will affect the future course of world events. But our purpose remains steadfast to seek an enduring understanding with all nations."

Mr. Eden had interrupted his talks with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, which opened this morning, to discuss the Stalin vaccuum with President Dwight Eisenhower.

The Anglo-American economic talks, attended by Mr. R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer and British and American officials in addition to Mr. Eden and Mr. Dulles, began shortly after the Englishmen arrived from New York last night.

Mr. Eden said on his arrival, "We are asking for nothing and we are asking for no commitments." He said the British officials wanted to talk merely about the Commonwealth conference held in London at the end of the year.

Pressed to discuss his reaction to the news from Moscow, the President said that he had a feeling that the Soviet Union worked out its plans and followed them. The Government's attitude towards Stalin's illness was one of very definite watchfulness, he said.

Mr. Eisenhower deplored the recent revival of anti-Semitism in Russia and the satellite countries. He called it "heart-breaking." As to whether a change in Soviet leadership would alter this situation, he replied that he could only hope for the best.

He thought it might not be wise for him to say too much because that sometimes had the effect of causing those whom the U.S. opposes to harden their position.

He frankly opposed General James Van Fleet's proposal for extension of the conscription period (see page 2). In answer to other questions, he said that a close division of sentiment on his proposed resolution on the secret agreements with Russia would render it no good.

Rosenberg Case

On the Rosenberg case, the President conceded that a different situation might require him to re-examine the death sentence but he did not see this as a substantial likelihood.

The President expressed the hope that the Iranian Government would be able to straighten out the troubled situation in that country. He said that the U.S. had tried in many cases to be helpful in Iran but had many times been criticized for interference.

One of the problems the administration faced, he said, was to work out a concerted plan of psychological warfare which would give the world a clear idea of what America was trying to do.

While the President was holding his press conference, Under-Secretary of State Walter Bedell Smith was giving the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a secret review of the Russian internal position. General Smith was an Ambassador to Moscow and, later, Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency. It is believed that he urged the Senate to give speedy approval to the nomination of Mr. Charles Bohlen as Ambassador to Moscow. America has been without a senior representative there since Mr. George Kennan was expelled last October.

(Reuter, UP)

Smooth Change-Over Expected in Kremlin

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — It is believed here that irrespective of whether Marshal Stalin is still alive, the political change-over to the regime of his successor or successors has already begun and is proceeding smoothly.

Rumours of internal conflicts and forecasts of an imminent crisis are discounted. Informed circles are convinced that the internal and external situation will remain stable for some time and that neither purges nor foreign adventures are imminent. A more sombre view is taken of the long-term prospect.

Lack Authority

It is considered likely that the new regime will lack sufficient authority to hold all the existing factors in balance and that aggressive tendencies will not be checked by the habitual caution manifested by Marshal Stalin in his dealings with the outside world.

This view is apparently also held in Belgrade where there are some signs of nervousness. It is thought possible that Marshal Tito's visit here, which was planned for later this month, may be postponed to give the Yugoslav Government time to review its defence problems.

So far as the immediate situation is concerned attention is focused on the procedure adopted by the Kremlin in gradually preparing the Soviet public for the announcement of Marshal Stalin's death or permanent retirement. This in the official view here suggests that the machine is running smoothly. It is also thought that the event has been carefully prepared for since the Party Congress last autumn which was called to regulate the succession and to establish new governing bodies.

Secretariat Stronger

Retrospectively, it appears significant that the reshuffle then strengthened the position of the Secretariat as successor to the defunct Politburo and that it left Marshal Stalin and Mr. Georgi Malenkov as the only two members of the Presidium belonging to both the Secretariat and the inner cabinet of Administrators. Since the Secretariat is now clearly the main policy-making body, this seems to settle the real issue of the succession, whatever formal arrangement may be announced shortly.

Death Now a Matter of Hours As Marshal Collapses Again

MOSCOW, Thursday. — Premier Joseph Stalin has suffered a second collapse, his heart was faltering and the end appeared to be only a matter of hours, a third medical bulletin broadcast by Radio Moscow at 4 p.m. local time (3 p.m. Israel time) today indicated. The second bulletin at 2 a.m. had stated that the condition of the 73-year-old Marshal was grave and that he remained in a coma.

The third communique said that his condition was "exceedingly grave" and was "deteriorating." The patient's pulse was 130 per minute (normal is 72) and he was having difficulty in breathing. "To the former disturbances of the most important functions of the brain there has been added acute violations from the side of the heart and the blood vessel system." This bulletin was repeated over Moscow Radio at 11.30 tonight.

In the doctors' treatment for respiratory and circulation difficulties, the second bulletin had said, penicillin and oxygen were administered, as well as bloodletting by leeches, and preparations of camphor and turpentine.

The collapse occurred at 11.30 this morning. It was overcome "with great difficulty by appropriate medical measures." Half an hour earlier an electro-cardiogram showed "a sharp disturbance of the blood circulation in the coronary arteries of the heart."

Stalin had rallied during the night but a relapse occurred in the morning.

The bulletins have been signed by the following doctors: Minister of Health of the U.S.S.R. A.F. Tretyakov; Director of the Kremlin Medical Department, I. Kuperin; head therapeutist of the Ministry of Health, Professor V.N. Lukomsky; member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor N.V. Konovalov; member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor A.L. Myasnikov; member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Professor E.M. Tareyev; member correspondent of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Professors I.N. Filimonov, I.S. Glazunov, and R.A. Tkachev and V.I. Ivanov-Neznamov.

"Pravda" commenting for the first time on the Premier's illness expressed confidence that in these "difficult" days people would rally behind the "experienced leadership" of the party.

(London sources said that the editorial mentioned by name only Nikolai Lenin, Stalin's predecessor, and Georgi Malenkov. They believed it was the clearest indication yet that Malenkov is destined to take Stalin's place).

(Sgr. Pietro Nenni, Italy's left-wing Socialist leader who conferred with Stalin last July, said in Rome today that there was "no doubt" that Vyacheslav Molotov would be the next Russian Premier).

While work during the day was carried on in the capital as usual, large numbers of Muscovites poured into churches on their way home this evening to offer prayers for their leader. Scores of candles burned before hundreds of great jewelled ikons in Moscow's old stately orthodox churches. Prayer services were also held in synagogues, mullahs, and protestant churches.

Long queues remained outside newspaper kiosks, and indoors families kept close to their radios. (Reuter, U.P., A.P.)

Doctors Critical Of Therapy Applied

LONDON, Thursday.—Physicians differed here today on the value of leeches in the therapy used by the nine doctors treating Premier Stalin.

One leading British doctor said that while the use of leeches in drawing off blood was obsolete "it may sometimes counter the effects of high blood pressure, and therefore remains an excellent method."

Other doctors were surprised that the more modern practice of venection—cutting the vein — which is quicker and more effective was not used. The therapy in general was considered by medical experts here "outdated," especially the use of camphor and turpentine as described in the second bulletin from the Kremlin. (UP, Reuter)

Zurich Conference Put Off for Few Weeks

The world Jewish conference, scheduled to open in Zurich next Tuesday, has been postponed for a few weeks "in view of the situation created by the illness of Marshal Stalin," the Jewish Agency Executive announced yesterday in Jerusalem.

It was reported that some of the organizations mainly from the U.S. which had accepted invitations to the conference felt that the new political developments must be closely watched before the conference is finally held. A communique issued after a meeting of the Executive yesterday morning said that the decision had been taken "in conformity with the requests of several organizations." The communique added that "a new date for the conference would be announced very shortly."

Sweden-Russia Link Cut

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter). — Telephone connections between Stockholm and Moscow which had been working normally today were cut tonight.

Callers were told "there is temporary line trouble on the Russian side of the frontier."

The cut increased persistent rumours here that Stalin is already dead and that the Russian authorities are holding back the news until the question of his successor is fully settled.

It was reported that Malenkov and other party leaders wish to confer with Mao Tse-tung before issuing death and succession communiques.

Mao Tse-tung and other top foreign Communist leaders are believed to be in Moscow or on their way for a conference.

PRAYERS IN JERUSALEM

Prayers for the health of Premier Stalin were again said yesterday at morning and afternoon services at the Russian Orthodox Church in Jerusalem by Archimandrite Ignazios Polycarp and the nuns and churchmen of the Church. Similar services were held at the Ein Karem monastery. The prayers will be recited daily, it was reported.

Vyshinsky Returning

NEW YORK, Thursday (AP). — Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin said today that Soviet Foreign Minister Vyshinsky will fly to Moscow on Friday.

Soviet delegate Veteran Zorin said Mr. Vyshinsky would receive a report from the Russian Government and then return.

IL.216M. BUDGET TABLED

Jerusalem POST Staff

Budget estimates totalling IL.216.33m. for the fiscal year from April 1, 1953, to March 31, 1954 were tabled in the Knesset yesterday.

As no sessions are held on Thursday, the 120-page blue book was sent by mail by the Finance Ministry to the Knesset members, according to a list supplied by the Knesset secretariat. This was done in compliance with the House Rules that the estimates must be tabled at least 48 hours before being introduced by the Finance Minister. Mr. Eshkol is scheduled to deliver his budget speech on Monday, after which there will be a ten-hour debate on the revenue estimates before they go to the Finance Committee.

The revenue side of the Budget consists of three chapters: two are "ordinary" and "special" revenue, and the third is the "closed" budget of the communications services.

It will be seen from the figures published on page 3 today that income tax revenue is again substantially higher, with IL.65.5m. against IL.47m. last year, and that customs duties are expected to bring four million more than last year. One of the most salient features is the steep rise, by no less than nine million, in income from fuel.

Reduced Tax Estimates

On the other hand, the reduced estimates of luxury, purchase and foreign travel tax (IL.18m. against IL.21m.) tend to reveal a reversal of policy as the result of excessive estimates last year, and a similar development is apparent in the lower income from excise duty on tobacco. The proceeds from land betterment tax, too, seem not to have been up to expectation. Compared with other countries, the income from estate duty on inheritances is still surprisingly low at IL.400,000.

The main item under "Special Revenue", IL.19m., is specified under the somewhat obscure omnibus heading "Collection on account of loans and Government property, including collections on account of the agreement with Britain and collections from communications and postal establishments."

Whereas ports, airfields, and railways show slightly lower revenues (IL.10.2m. against IL.11.8m.), the postal services are expected to bring nearly five million more this coming year.

The expenditure for the so far non-existent Post Office Bank is estimated at IL.275,000 (including IL.132,000 for a staff of 92). The question will be asked whether the long delay in establishing this Bank can be justified and more particularly, why the mistaken view that in times of inflation no savings deposits can be expected, should have prevailed so long.

A large part of the Government organization is represented by the item "Office of the Prime Minister." It includes not only the head office and the Secretariat, but also the Economic Planning Department, the Ministers without Portfolio, the Central Bureau of Statistics and Economic Research, the Information Services, Broadcasting, the Scientific Research Council, the Civil Service Commission, and the Jerusalem Office of Hakirya—all involving an expenditure of just under IL.2m., which raises the question whether such an organization might not gain by some measure of decentralization.

Economies, apparently as a result of the Lavon Committee recommendations, are evident in the Information Services Budget, cut by ten per cent. The largest drop is in the "hasbara" (propaganda)) activities, down from IL.41,000 to IL.18,000. Kol Yisrael's activities are curtailed by about 15 per cent, including a 20 per cent slash in the news department.

Another Ministry subjected to the "Lavon treatment" is Commerce and Industry, cut by eight per cent, with the chief drop, understandably, in the Control Department (from over IL.1m., to IL.650,000).

The Knesset's own expenditure has risen by 17 per cent, a large part of which is taken up by higher travelling expenses.

The published part of the Defence estimates is down from IL.45m. to IL.43m., but as usual no details whatever are given.

The Ministries showing the largest increases (about IL.4m. each) are Posts, Education and Police, all of which employ considerable personnel (teachers' salaries are now to be paid entirely by the Government and not shared with Local Authorities).

The Treasury requires about IL.1.5m. more, largely owing to staff increases in the General Accountancy, the Foreign Exchange and Income Tax Departments, where any increase in personnel would be welcomed if it results in greater efficiency in tax collection.

The greater part of a IL.3.2m. increase in the budget of the Health Ministry is required for hospitalization purposes. The exceptionally clear and detailed presentation of this section of the Budget deserves special mention.

The Ministry for Religious Affairs is to cost only slightly more, with IL.1.56m. against IL.1.43m., but the question will have to be asked again whether there is a real need for it as a special Governmental department, and perhaps also whether the Rabbinical Courts are not overstaffed with 13 employees. A similar inquiry seems indicated with regard to the Ministry of Social Welfare whose budget has been increased from IL.3.24m. to IL.3.65m.

The Foreign Ministry, with half its budget being spent on diplomatic and consular services, cannot be termed as over-expensive, with a total expenditure of under IL.2.5m., only about IL.130,000 more than this year. (Figures—P. 3; Leader—P. 4)

Israel Gratified By U.S. Assurances, Eban

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — "The Government of Israel has been gratified by the assurances it has received in recent weeks from leading figures in the U.S. Government that the friendship between the U.S. and Israel would be maintained and strengthened," Mr. Abba Eban, Israel Ambassador, said yesterday at a public meeting here.

Referring to press reports of increased American aid to Arab states, he said, "International friendship is not a physical material, limited in bulk. If bestowed in one place it does not mean that there is less of it to be bestowed elsewhere."

Emphasizing the necessity of peace in the Middle East before the area could organize itself for social and economic progress and mutual defence, Mr. Eban said that statesmanship should focus its entire vision on securing Israel-Arab peace.

It was learned from well-informed sources here today that there has emerged from recent talks between Administration officials and Israel Embassy members the conviction that American policy towards Israel would remain as fixed by the Republican Party Convention.

It is Mr. Dulles' view, these sources say, that there can be no Middle East defence organization without Israel's participation. Mr. Eisenhower's implied promise to give more aid to Arab states would not be carried out at the expense of Israel, it was understood.

Malenkov to Succeed, Moscow Envoys Feel

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Foreign diplomats in Moscow believe that Georgi Malenkov will be Marshal Stalin's successor, as his name has recently appeared in the Soviet Union press more often and more prominently than others, Mr. Yehuda L. Gideon, formerly Second Secretary and Consul at the Israel Legation in Moscow, said upon his return here today. Mr. Gideon, who left Moscow with the former Minister, Mr. Eliashiv, arrived by K.L.M. with his wife, who was also employed at the Legation.

This view of Malenkov's position was strengthened by the fact that his name appeared directly after Stalin's in lists to the recent local elections.

Mr. Gideon, who had accompanied Dr. Eliashiv to the Kremlin at the last interview with the Foreign Minister, but remained in an ante-room, said he had had contact with Soviet officials after the breach of diplomatic relations, because of his position as consular official.

The attitude of these officials was "correct but cold," he said, adding that this had actually been their attitude for some time previously.

Mr. Gideon praised the officials of the Netherlands Embassy who are acting as protecting power for Israel's interests in the Soviet Union, saying that they were "grand people."

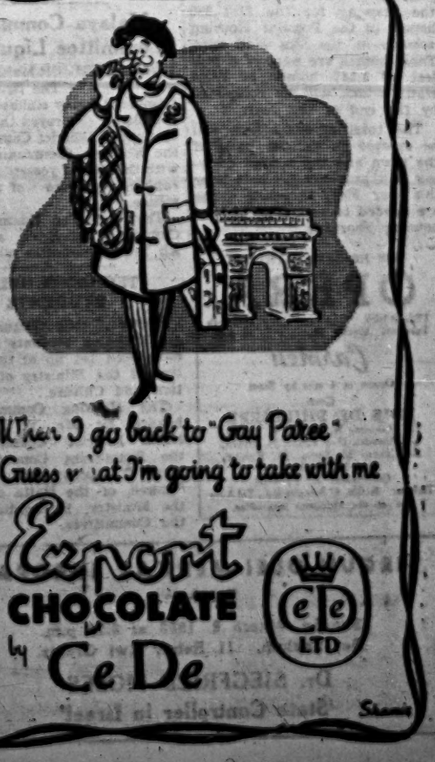
PURCHASES
by Instalments
P.O.B. 4813, Tel Aviv.

Russian Korea Move Invited at UN

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — Mr. G. P. Jooste (South Africa), expressed the hope in the U.N. Political Committee today that Russia "will make it possible for us to bring peace and security to Korea and that still, during this debate, Mr. Vyshinsky will be enabled by his Government to accept the terms of the Indian peace plan which has been approved by the U.N. General Assembly and rejected by Communist China and North Korea."

Mr. Vyshinsky was absent from the Committee again today and Russia's permanent delegate, Mr. Valerian Zorin refused to reveal the delegation's thoughts on the approaching death of Stalin.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) said tonight that "now was not the time to take up the cudgels in what is called the cold war."



Tour with YATOUR
HEAD OFFICE: 96 HAZAHION ST.
TEL AVIV: TEL. 4829
JERUSALEM: TEL. 3353
HAIFA: TEL. 4440
NAZARETH: GABBIE HOTEL

Social & Personal

The Brazilian Minister to Israel, Sr. João Fabrino de Oliveiro Baiao, held a dinner party at the Kharon Hotel on Tuesday night for the Israel Minister to Brazil, Akiv David Shaltiel, who is now on home leave. The dinner also marked the first anniversary of Sr. Baiao's arrival in Israel. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and senior officials of the Foreign Ministry were among those present.

•

Mr. Shmuel Divon, First Secretary at the Israel Embassy in Paris, returned by El Al yesterday on a private visit.

•

Rabbi Israel Brodie, Chief Rabbi of the British Commonwealth, and Mrs. Brodie are to arrive soon for a month's visit.

•

Mr. S. Prasad, Director of the Cooperative Administration Department of Bihar Province, India, and Mr. G. Khader Baig, of Kashmir, arrived by PAL yesterday to join the Indian delegation now studying cooperative farming in Israel.

•

Over 60 mathematicians, including members of the Hebrew University, the Haifa Technion and the Weizmann Institute, secondary-school teachers of mathematics and others working in the same field attended a conference on Monday called for the purpose of organizing the Israel Mathematical Union. The conference adopted a constitution and resolved to apply for membership in the International Mathematical Union.

•

Mr. Ezra Ichilov, M.K., returned by Air France yesterday from a visit to Britain and France on behalf of the Farmers Federation.

•

Mr. P. Lavontin, member of the Maccabi World Council, yesterday left by Air France for Dusseldorf, West Germany, in connection with the release of property owned there by the Sports Federation.

•

Mr. Samuel Barrish, of the U.S. Department of Commerce, arrived by TWA yesterday morning on an official visit.

•

Dr. E. Justic, Director of the Israel Fashion Industry Association, left by TWA for a visit to the U.S. where he is to organize fashion shows of Israel clothes in 15 cities.

•

Mr. Aaron Berowsy, Vice-President of the Palestine Economic Corporation, U.S.A. arrived in Israel yesterday by TWA for consultation with the Israel Executives of the Palestine Economic Corporation—USA.

•

Mr. Mendy Brown and Mr. Leo Trachtenberg, American television and film producers, arrived by El Al yesterday to make a documentary film to be shown over television networks in the U.S. on Independence Day. The film is being arranged by the Israel Embassy in Washington and the Independence Bond Drive.

•

The unveiling of a plaque in the Histadrut Secondary school, named after the late Mayor Dr. Haim Kugel, took place in Holon yesterday. A memorial service on the occasion of the 30th day after the death of Dr. Haim Kugel was held by the National Committee of the Jewish National Fund in Tel Aviv yesterday. Dr. Kugel was an active member of the committee.

•

Dr. I.L. Seeligmann, lecturer on the Bible at the Hebrew University, a native of Amsterdam from where he settled in Jerusalem three years ago, has returned to Holland for a month's lecture tour on the Old Testament under the auspices of the Jewish Agency.

•

An exhibition of works by Viola Citron will be opened by Mr. Gershon Agron at the Artists' House, Jerusalem, at 11 a.m. tomorrow. An exhibition of works by Raphael Mohar will be opened in the same gallery at 8.30 p.m.

•

The Hebrew University Students' Organization is to hold a party at the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv on Saturday evening. Proceeds of the party, which is under the patronage of the Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Ben Zion Dinur are to go to meet the students' needs.

BIRTHS

POLICAR — To Esther, wife of Gideon Policar, Haifa, on Purim — a daughter.

KLEIN — To Mitzi (nee Solomon), wife of Shlomo Klein, of 109 Village Way, London, N.W. 10, on February 17, 1953, a son (Dov) — a brother to Za'ev.

Lots Drawn for First 280 'Popular Houses'

HAIFA, Thursday.—Two hundred and eighty families won priority to new homes today in the drawing for the first 280 homes of the Popular Housing scheme at the Ora Hall here. These homes are part of a project of 1,147 homes in West Haifa which will be completed by the end of the year.

The total of 4,000 flats will be erected in various parts of the town, and the second drawing will probably be held later this year. Fifty thousand rooms are needed to overcome Haifa's housing shortage.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV — Habimah
Tuesday, March 10 — 8 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
Cast
EDIS DE PHILLIPPE
D. Haipern, A. Brish, I. Pollak, S. Alkasdi, Dan-Tolar, D. Dvorit, Z. Cohen, M. Bevis, M. Kobilin, M. Hasit.
Conductor: Z. PRIHLI.
Tickets: Bedin, 67 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box-office.

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Stalin's Eclipse Commands Press Comment Spotlight

The news of Generalissimo Stalin's impending death overshadows all other issues of public concern, says "Ha'aretz" (Independent) which devotes its leading article (as most Israel papers) to an evaluation of the Soviet leader and of the international implications of his eclipse from the political scene. "Ha'aretz" characterizes Stalin as one of those historical personalities who inspire admiration for their greatness, accompanied by fear and repugnance. Though himself not of Russian origin, he restored the glory of Russia as a world power, and his name will be linked forever with victory in the Second World War, the paper points out.

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that the whole world is holding its breath in anxious expectation, of what will come next in mystery-ridden Russia, both in her internal and foreign policy. The paper says that it is too early to forecast if the event will lead to a strengthening of the iron regime, or to its relaxation; to a search for compromise with the West, or to a showdown; to an intensification of the anti-Jewish trend, or to its liquidation.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) asserts that all toilers and peace-lovers in Israel, together with all peoples everywhere are deeply concerned with the well-being of Comrade Stalin, which, according to the paper, is identical with the well-being and peace of the peoples of the world.

The opposite view is expressed by "Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) which says that Stalin was "the symbol of atheism and tyranny," and urges the "free world" to use this opportunity to bring about the fall of Communism. The paper asserts that for the Jewish people there was no difference between Hitler, who annihilated Jews physically, and Stalin who destroyed them spiritually. The Orthodox paper sees some significance in the fact that the Soviet leader fell sick on Purim and links the event with the libels against Jewish physicians in Soviet Russia.

"Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi), after giving a balanced appraisal of Stalin's achievements and shortcomings (including his godlessness) emphasizes the deep concern of the Jewish people, dispersed on both sides of the Iron Curtain, with future developments both about questions of peace and war and the fate of Soviet Jewry under Stalin's successor.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) attacks the Bill for the Punishment of Crimes against the State as a "bill to abolish democracy". The bill does not aim to defend State security but to oppress all Government opposition. If for instance somebody defends Zionism according to his own lights and does not join the anti-Soviet chorus, he may be punished as an "enemy of the Jewish people," "Al Hamishmar" says, and warns against the restrictions on the freedom of press which are included in the draft bill.

Crime Wave

"Herut" commenting on the recent Police debate in the Knesset, says that the present crime wave is a result of the "corrupt" Mapai regime. The paper urges the appointment of experts as commanders of the Police Force, and says that the merits of the candidates' fathers or their party affiliations should not be taken into account.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) proposes an economic round table conference on a broad basis, which should include Jewish experts from abroad in order to work out a new economic policy for the national coalition Government. The paper emphasizes that, contrary to opinions expressed by Mapai economists, private business is not interested in an inflationary policy or in easy profits, but rather in a fundamental recovery of Israel's economy. "Haboker" warns of inflationary employment measures, such as the establishment of additional "mushroom" settlements, which will drastically increase unemployment.

"Hakol" (Agudat Israel) regards demands to impose the compulsory property loan as soon as possible and to safeguard the principle of organized labour, as brought forward by the labour exchanges, as an exploitation of the struggle against unemployment for political aims.

"Omer" (Histadrut), on the other hand, calls attention to the plight of elderly and physically handicapped unemployed.

US Jews Participate In German Appeal

POST Correspondent
NEW YORK.—

PROMINENT Jewish names appear among the sponsors of what is probably the first German public appeal for funds here since the end of World War II. The appeal is for $1m. for West Berlin Mayor Reuter's fund for refugees from the Eastern zone.

The campaign is being held under the auspices of a non-sectarian institution, the International Rescue Committee, whose executive director is Dr. Abram G. Becker, and whose board of directors includes four or five Jews among whom are Mr. Charles S. Zimmerman, vice-president of the International Garment Workers Union, Prof. Sterling D. Spero, of New York University, and Mr. Leo M. Cherne, who heads the Research Institute of America.

The sponsors of the dinner in New York at which Mayor Reuter will launch his appeal on March 18 include Gen. Lucius Clay, former Military Governor of Germany, Mr. J. J. McCloy, former High Commissioner, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Mr. Barney Balaban, the movie man, Gen. Carl Spaatz, Admiral R. Byrd, and Mr. David Dubinsky.

Mayor Reuter will have with him his press officer, Mr. Hans Hirschfeld. They will arrive on March 15 and, after the New York opening, will probably campaign in some of the major provincial centres. There will also be a non-appeal meeting in Washington.

Million Target

Listed as a non-sectarian relief organization, the International Rescue Committee came into existence in 1933 and helps, as its executive director told a reporter, Communist and Nazi victims of totalitarianism — Communist or Fascist. Dr. Becker said that they hoped to get $1m. in cash, food, clothing and blankets. It was learned that B'nai Brith had decided on a cash donation of several thousand dollars.

Mayor Reuter, a Social Democrat who has fought both the Nazis and the Communists, headed the International Rescue Committee's office in Turkey when he himself was a refugee. Dr. Becker said it was logical for the Rescue Committee to undertake the appeal since it transcends religious lies and affiliations. He said that a great number of Jews had responded in cash and kind. But a number of prominent Jewish citizens were surprised at being approached to sponsor the campaign and one said the approach was "nauseous."

Van Fleet: U.N. Can Win Without Extending War

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — General James Van Fleet, retired Eighth Army commander, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee last night that he did not believe Russia wanted to get into a "shooting war" now.

He said, "The Soviet contribution to the North Korean forces is forcing them to take the pressure off Europe and other critical areas".

He declared that U.N. forces could win a military victory without necessarily broadening the war in Korea.

General Van Fleet proposed that the compulsory military service term be lengthened from two years "to 30 or 36 months" because American troops in Korea were "running short" of trained replacements. The longer term would allow more time for training, he said.

Alexander: U.N. Forces Can Stop Any Offensive

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — British Defence Minister Field Marshal Alexander said yesterday he had every confidence that the U.N. forces in Korea could prevent a major breakthrough.

The Communists' lower rate of firing in recent weeks meant they had probably built up reserves of ammunition, he told the House of Lords in a review of the Korean situation.

"It is possible they will resume their powerful attacks against limited objectives before long," he said.

There was no sign that any major offensive was impending, but it was always possible for the enemy to launch one with little warnings.

LEBANON TO EXPLOIT KASIMIYEH WATERS

The Lebanon signed an agreement with Point Four officials recently for exploiting the waters of the River Kasimiyeh, Beirut Radio reported.

The Kasimiyeh, which empties into the Mediterranean ten kilometres north of Tyre, is the lower part of the River Litany which already supplies most of Lebanon's power. The new irrigation and hydroelectric power scheme is to cost LL.5m. Point Four is to provide $450,000 and the Lebanese Government is to seek a loan from the World Bank to help cover the rest.

Malaya Communist Committee Liquidated

KUALA LUMPUR Malaya Thursday (AP). — The British High Command today claimed to have completely destroyed the Mallacca Central District Committee of the Malayan Communist Party with the killing yesterday of top-ranking members of the Committee.

They were Tan Thiam, District Committee Secretary, and Hon Ah Teck, Committee member.

TECHNION HELPS STUDENTS

Several Public Committees to aid Technion students in Haifa have been set up at the initiative of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

The Housing Committee is headed by Mr. Y. Bergman, Haifa District Commissioner; the Restaurant Committee by Mrs. G. Hatis; and Mr. Y. Shaked, of the Haifa office of the Ministry, is coordinator of the Committees.

IRGUN OLEI MERKAZ EUROPA
Tel Aviv.
Sunday, March 8, 1953 at 8.30 p.m.
Beit Shalom, 11 Rehov Zwi Graetz.
Dr. SIEGFRIED MOSES
'State Controller in Israel'

Geneva Banknote Rates

GENEVA, March 3 (AP).—The following are today's banknote quotations in Swiss francs (average of buying and selling rates):

United States (dollar)	4.354
Canada (dollar)	4.35
Great Britain (pound)	11.52½
France (100 fr.)	1.07½
Belgium (100 fr.)	91.35
West Germany (100 mk.)	8.33
Belgium (100 fr.)	109.80
Holland (100 guilders)	76.00
Sweden (100 krouer)	0.67½
Italy (100 lire)	16.60
Austria (100 sch.)	1.60
Czechoslovakia (100 cr.)	57.50
Denmark (100 kr.)	57.00
Norway (100 kr.)	9.60
Egypt (Eg. pound)	11.75
Israel (Isr. pound)	9.85
Spain (100 pesetas)	14.50
Portugal (100 escudos)	19.60
Argentina (100 pesos)	13.45
Brazil (100 cruzeiros)	0.87½
Turkey (Turk. pound)	9.85
Yugoslavia (100 dinars)	

M.K. dress you better
We fashion for you from your own material:
COSTUMES — DRESSES
COCKTAIL DRESSES
EVENING DRESSES
M.K. 15 Rehov Nordau, Haifa

A. Kohn & Lubarsky
28 Rehov Herzl, Haifa
Tel. 4546
BUY and SELL
Paintings, antiques, furniture, carpets, pianos, chinaware, crystal, silver, jewellery, fine table and bed linen, etc.

Reflex
is here to STAY now!
This is what thousands of housewives think after having used REFLEX
★
All washing — white and coloured — becomes
Whiter
Fresher
& Brighter
when rinsed with REFLEX
PRICE 100 PRUTA
IN EVERY HOME FOR EVERY WASHING
REFLEX
IS GUARANTEED HARMLESS

On Sunday, March 8, 1953, at 4 p.m.
we are opening
THE STORE FOR FASHIONABLE MEN'S WEAR
(similar to Deutsch, 2 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv)
The same Deutsch is well known for many years in this branch, in Haifa, and we hope to welcome all our friends at the opening.
(Without any obligation.)
DEUTSCH
48 Rehov Herzl, HAIFA

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 5.01 p.m. today and ends at 6.16 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Ki Tissa (Exodus, 30, 11-34, 35)
Parshat Parah (Numbers 19, 1-22)
Haftarah: Ezekiel, 36, 16-38

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.00 a.m., Minha, 12.45 & 5 p.m.; Arvit, 6.10 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.

Ashkenazi Israel Congregation, Beghardin Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Binyamin.

Italian Synagogue (Ha'Ari St.): Tonight: 5.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapost Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 5.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.: Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 6.10 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia. S.S. 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesdays: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh-Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture: Sermons in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (No. 1 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.30 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shabbat 8.15 a.m.

Hod Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shabbat 6.30 & 8.25 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 5.30 p.m.

Hod Shivat Zion (5 Strauss St.): Tonight: 5.25 p.m.: Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.00 a.m., Minha: 5.25 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 9 a.m.

SUNDAY
JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Eucharistic Service (assist. to Hadassah Ain): 8.15 a.m. (Preacher: Rev. R. Allison); 11 a.m., 7.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m., Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper services united with Y.M.C.A., at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel); Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m., Terra Sancta Chapel; Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ramban): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese. 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near Rex Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College de Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M.G. Gerbenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assemblies of God, Mamilla Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. I.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): S.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal): In the Church of the former German Colony (at 19 Eder St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.S., 10 a.m. H.C., 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.C. Allison, P.O.Box 2773.

SHIPS IN HAIFA PORT ON MARCH 5

Elrog, Israel, loading citrus; Berjesson, Swedish, loading citrus; Falkaland, Swedish, loading citrus; Slangeland, Swedish, unloading cargo; Piraus, Greek, unloading wheat; Rimon, Israel, unloading general cargo; Jerusalem, Israel, waiting; Geffen, Israel, unloading general cargo; Galilah, Israel, waiting; All Pilgrimes, Italian, unloading; Garfield, Israel, waiting; Hanorod, Israel, waiting; Dobrudja, Bulgaria, finished unloading; Rila, Bulgaria, no announcement; Koklakot, Turkey, finished unloading.

SHIPS WHICH SAILED IN THE LAST 24 HOURS

Yafo, Israel; Dalaland, Swedish; San Michelle, Italian.

SHIPS EXPECTED

Elsevig, general cargo; P. Chr. Victory, cattle; Borealis, for citrus; Orvieto, for citrus; Astrid, general cargo; Assiout, general cargo; Lukasfjell, potatoes; Artiah, passengers and general cargo; R. Borchard, general cargo; Massapia, passengers and general cargo; Constantion, tourists; R. Williams, wheat.

LOST
RATION BOOK
in the name of
MONICA KOHSEN
registered with Sternau's Grocery, Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem
Will finder please return it to
MISS KOHSEN, c/o The Jerusalem Post, Jerusalem

THE ISRAEL PHOENIX
ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
WE TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT ON MARCH 9, 1953 OUR OFFICES WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO
30 Rehov Levontin
corner Rehov Harakevet
Our new telephone numbers will be
6997 and 6998
THE MANAGEMENT

The exquisite
STORE
for
Ladies' Fashions
will be
opened on March 10.
Free! 1 pair of Nylon-stockings for the first 100 ladies who will purchase their dresses at our store.
Falkovitz & Co.
LADIES' FASHIONS
HAIFA HERZL ST 63

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★

9-4 (also tomorrow): Israelite Biblical Zoo: Binyenei Ha'Uma. Feeding: 2-4 p.m.

9.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road Entrance Free.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Bezalel Museum. Exhibitions: Musical Instruments; Masks of Primitive Peoples; Purim Scroll.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibitions: Recent acquisitions Dept. of Antiquities; 24 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5: (also tomorrow): Sennacherib Tombs.

11.30-12.30: Film Show on Korea (recorded).

5.30 p.m.: Music to Inspire (recorded): Tchaikovsky, "Nutcracker" Suite, op. 71A; Mozart, Symphony No. 25 in G Minor. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

★

TEL AVIV

10-1 (also tomorrow): Exhibition: Chinese and Japanese Art: Water Colours by Kosonogi; Sculptures by Anyeh Rezak. Museum.

10-1 (tomorrow 11.30-1): 5-7): Exhibition of paintings, drawings: L. Schwerin; Kitz Art Gallery, 97 Reh. Dizengoff.

7 & 9.30 p.m.: "Lady Precious Stream." Chamber Theatre, Mograbi Hall.

3.30 p.m.: "Dickens' Great Expectations." Israel Film Society, 6 Reh. Reines.

★

HAIFA

10-1 (tomorrow 10-1; 4-8): Opening exhibition of paintings by Elazar Hallvas, Audrey Bergner, Yosi Bergner. Municipal Museum.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Saturday Recorded Music: Haydn, Symphony No. 92 in G (Oxford); Pergolesi and Pugni in C Minor (organ). Y.M.C.A. Auditorium.

★

TEL AVIV

11-1; 4-7 (Friday-closed): Exhibition of paintings, Melitta Shiffer; Artists Pavillion, 9 Reh. Ahuzath.

★

KIRYAT HAIM

8 p.m.: "Desire Under the Elms"; Chamber Theatre.

★

RAMAT GAN

8.15 p.m.: "It'll Be Good"; Li-La-Lo Theatre; Rama Hall.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ARNON: Royal Wedding.

EDEN: Young Man with Ideas. Today at 3 p.m.: Invitation.

EDISON: Justice Has Been Done. Today at 3 p.m.: Shadow of the Eagle.

OR-GIL: Let Right Be Done (The Winslow Boy). Also today at 3 p.m.

ORION: A Streetcar Named Desire.

ORNA: The Battle of Apache Pass.

STUDIO: Henry the Fifth. Also today at 3 p.m.

ZION: Jumping Jacks. Today at 3 p.m.: Thief of Damascus.

FACE TREATMENT
REMOVAL OF HAIR
"Ritta"
BEAUTY PARLOUR
24 Herut St.,
Building B • Ramat Gan

MODERN LEITZ
MICROSCOPE
complete with photographic equipment, ultropak, Polarisator etc. for technological analysis etc.
Please apply: P.O.B. 4847, Haifa or Tel. 4163.

OFFERED
JUNIOR-PARTNERSHIP
in leading firm in the meat and technical building line.
QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED:
Active personality, (age 30-45), with technical and commercial abilities, suitable for leading position.
Languages: Hebrew and German essential.
Apply in handwriting to No. 1388/18, P.O.B. 1585, Tel Aviv.

TO LET
2½-ROOM FLAT
extraordinarily luxurious, 2nd floor, lift, with purchase of first-class modern furniture, Habimah Quarter, Tel Aviv.
JULIUS STAHL,
39 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 62788, Tel Aviv.

FLATS FOR RENT
2-ROOM FLAT
furnished, with refrigerator and gas stove on Mt. Carmel for 6 months — 1 year.
★
3-ROOM FLAT
to be shared by one person or couple with same conveniences on Mt. Carmel for 6 months — 1 year.
Please apply:
Bernstein, POB 813, Haifa.

WANTED
by Leading Pharmaceutical Concern
LICENCED PHARMACIST
WITH INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE.
Please apply: No. 405, P.O.B. 906, Tel Aviv.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL ZIONIST ORGANISATION
WIZO Baby Home and Nursery Nurses' School, Jerusalem
WANTED MATRON
Only graduate nurse with experience in care of babies and toddlers (3 yrs.) to apply in writing to: Wizo Executive, P.O.B. 7051, TEL AVIV.

Women's International Zionist Organization
Wanted: Manager
For Vocational Girls' School
with professional qualifications and Experience in Administration.
Candidates to apply to: WIZO Headoffice, P.O.B. 4051, TEL AVIV.

American Manufacturer
Here for: PASSOVER HOLIDAYS desires only new patents, developments and ideas, in all fields of endeavour. No exceptions. Strictly confidential. All correspondence must be written in English to: P.O.B. 210, JERUSALEM.

All Kinds of Upholstery
new and repairs, mattresses and couches etc., made by
MAYER,
19 Rehov Bar Giora, Haifa.
(On request at your home as well).

Tape Recorder
Music and speech faultlessly reproduced on erasable tape
FOR SALE
Write: No. 894, P.O.B. 1123, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
SAILING BOAT
5-metre, International class, in good condition.
Apply: P.O.B. 461, Haifa.
Phone 2586.

FIRST CLASS
Accountant-Secretary
Excellent Hebrew, English, French, good German.
SEEKS SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT.
Please apply to No. 702, P.O.B. 1123, Tel Aviv.

FOREMAN
in Mechanics and Locksmith Workshops and expert in assembling and operating machines.
SEEKS EMPLOYMENT
Apply: "Mechanic," P.O.B. 192, Petah Tikva.

FOR DANCING REVUE TO GO ABROAD
young women wanted age from 22-26.
Apply, daily between 2-3 p.m.: G. SUMPF, 21 Rehov Joseph Israelis, TEL AVIV.

WANTED MECHANIC
for garage in public institution in Haifa.
Write: No. 1234, Advt. Centre, 40 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

WANTED
for the Export Department and Administration of a HAIFA FIRM
SECRETARY
(male or female)
Must be independent worker and have full command of Hebrew, English, German, shorthand & typing.
Apply to No. 120, Advertising Centre, 40 Rehov Herzl, Haifa

LET PICTURES TALK.....
When writing to your relatives and friends, send them snap-shots of yourself, they convey more than letters ever can. Cameras and advice at
Photo-Brenner
31 HECHALUTZ ST.
CORNER SHAPIRO ST.
TEL. 4137 HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Carmel	69	2	8	10
Tiberias	52	9	10	20
Haifa Port	69	7	16	19
Nathanya	61	7	17	23
Hakirya	—	—	—	20
Tel Aviv	57	9	16	19
Lydda Airport	48	7	16	20
Jerusalem	63	3	9	12
Beersheba	69	6	14	20
Eilath	91	10	17	22

FORECAST: Generally fair, possibility of isolated light showers. Slight rise in temperature.

OUTLOOK FOR SATURDAY: Partly cloudy to cloudy. Showers.

(A) Humidity at 3 p.m. (B) Minimum temp. (C) Maxim. yesterday. (D) Maxim temp. expected today.

• • •

THE s.s. RIMFROST is due in Haifa with 150 tons of meat from Eritrea on Sunday. The s.s. Lukrafjell is due the same day with 2,000 tons of potatoes. The s.s. N. Vaptzarov is coming next week with 19 tons of apples and 3,000 tons of coal and timber from Bulgaria.

• • •

FOR FAILING to report for army service, Benyamin Zargari, 23, of Jerusalem, was yesterday fined IL.60 with the alternative of two months in prison by the Jerusalem Magistrate.

• • •

AN INTERVIEW with Mr. Bruce McDaniel, Director of the U.S. Technical Cooperation Administration in Israel, will be broadcast over Kol Israel on Saturday, at 7.45 p.m. in the regular Saturday night feature, "Guests at the Microphone."

RAINS

Jerusalem and the Corridor continued to be the wettest spots in the country in the past week. Despite the recent heavy rainfall, this year's figures lagged behind that of last year.

The figures below show the amount of rain in the last 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. yesterday (first column); total rainfall this season (second column), and the total during the same period last year (third column).

Ginegar Hgiv	6.8	573.3	699.2
Mt. Carmel	12.0	549.9	670.7
Haifa Port	9.0	564.9	
Tiberias	8.6	499.6	578.5
Ramat David	10.2	431.9	503.7
Ein Hahoresh	15.2	562.9	735.5
Wolfsonya	14.6	513.1	615.2
Ramatayim	12.9	573.0	671.1
Tel Aviv Port	10.9	477.9	575.8
Hakirya	10.5	463.5	547.4
Lydda	19.9	469.4	578.8
Ekron	38.8	380.9	477.4
Jerusalem	37.4	360.7	471.7
Beersheba	14.7	101.3	236.4

Political Engineering in Affairs Of Jerusalem Municipality Rapped

Political parties which exploit the elections to local authorities for their own purposes were strongly criticized by Mr. Y. Nedivi, City Clerk of Tel Aviv, who testified yesterday before the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of the Jerusalem Municipality. He was representing the National Association of Heads of Municipalities.

Mr. Nedivi painted a picture of maladministration and political engineering. At council meetings the agenda would be neglected while members wrangled over matters of direct interest to their parties. The administration was denied authority, yet council members rarely found time to consult with departmental heads, he said. High posts in the administration were fought over by the parties and he could cite cases of municipal employees belonging to several parties at once for fear of losing their jobs.

Mr. Nedivi advised against holding elections to the Knesset and local authorities at the same time. He also advocated local elections conducted on a personal basis to cut out political malpractice and, since the constitutions and legal powers of local authorities were not clearly defined they should be overhauled to eliminate confusion and duplication with the central government, Mr. Nedivi said.

Evidence Given

The Deputy District Representative in Jerusalem, Mr. Y. Shreibaum, and the City Engineer, Dr. Berger, who also gave evidence yesterday, spoke mostly about Jerusalem's financial straits. Dr. Berger said he had often been forced to keep contractors waiting months for payment because he had to work without an endorsed budget. The Municipality thus incurred penalty clause payments and its heavy debts were increased. The city budgets were not passed in time and each year the departments were forced to go on "fictitious" estimates. Jerusalem was now renewing government loans which really should have been grants had the city's plight been taken into account.

Watch at Ma'barot After Flood Warnings

HAIFA, Thursday. — Jewish Agency staff in over 40 northern ma'barot stood by all last night after flood warnings were received from the meteorological service.

A round-the-clock watch was also kept at the Agency's offices here. However, no incidents were reported anywhere.

Unemployment Hits New High in J'lem

Unemployment in Jerusalem jumped to a new high yesterday. More than 2,000 persons applied for work at the Labour Exchange and the city branch of the Histadrut made a public appeal to "all employers" to refrain from further dismissals until after the Passover holidays.

Representatives of the Histadrut and Ministry of Labour will confer today to find the means of raising at least IL.80,000 of the IL.300,000 promised by the Ministry to the Municipality for public works. It is believed that if this sum is forthcoming Mayor Y. Kariv is ready to cancel his Wednesday order to dismiss about 400 temporary workers.

The Ministry has reportedly sent a guarantee to one of the Jerusalem banks for a IL.25,000 loan to be made to the city.

More than 100 city sanitation workers began a limited strike yesterday in protest against the Municipality's failure to compensate the 30 sanitation employees dismissed more than a month ago. Only the most necessary work was carried out, but the men warned that a full strike would be called unless the payments were made.

An additional threat was made yesterday by several women's organizations which maintain kindergartens and which have not received funds since last November. They will close their kindergartens on Sunday unless the payments are made by that time. The organizations declared that the city received monthly allocations from the Ministry of Education, but used them to cover running expenses.

A city spokesman confirmed the report, adding that the "serious financial situation permitted no other alternative."

The Economic Advisory Council is to meet at 10 a.m. on Monday in the offices of Keren Hayesod in Jerusalem to discuss unemployment, it was announced yesterday.

RISE IN JOBLESS WORRIES BEERSHEBA

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Mayor David Tuviahu today expressed grave concern at the unemployment situation here. Referring to an unemployed demonstration by unemployed here yesterday he said he could not envisage any relief in the near future.

At present there are 600 unemployed in the city and the number is expected to increase to 900 by next week due to the dismissal of workers of the Kurnub-Sdom road which is nearing completion and the reduction of employment on the water reservoirs at Tel Yeruchaim and in the Great Crater in the central Negev.

IL.216m. BUDGET TABLED

REVENUE	Estimates in 1952/54 IL.	Estimates in 1953/55 IL.	Actual Revenue 1951/52 IL.
Ordinary Revenue	130,750,000	111,935,750	90,238,1
Special Revenue	20,720,000	15,329,422	16,280,327
Communications Budget	28,800,000	23,767,906	11,943,642
ORDINARY REVENUE			
Income Tax	43,330,000	47,000,000	38,179,411
Customs	12,000,000	10,000,000	12,771,437
Fuel	20,000,000	11,000,000	8,998,728
Excise—Tobacco	11,200,000	13,000,000	9,271,085
Drinks	7,000,000	8,000,000	4,689,512
Miscellaneous	2,000,000	—	—
Luxury and Purchase Tax	13,800,000		
Travel Tax	1,500,000	$1,000,000	11,278,499
Property Tax—Urban	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,997,655
Rural	800,000	800,000	800,000
Revenue Stamps—Entertainment	3,200,000	3,000,000	2,800,000
Other Revenue Stamps	1,500,000	1,000,000	940,643
Licence Fees	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,631,479
Services—Land Registry	1,500,000	2,710,000	1,989,409
Miscellaneous	3,150,000	3,000,700	1,436,076
Land Betterment Tax	710,000	2,000,000	1,343,380
Inheritance Tax	400,000	800,000	1772,884
Miscellaneous	800,000	800,000	1,100,108
Balance of expenditure of 1951/52 approved for payment in 1952/53	—	325,750	—
Total	150,750,000	150,035,750	99,238,115
SPECIAL REVENUE			
Income Tax—Education	4,500,000	—	—
Purchase Tax—Local Authorities	800,000	1,000,000	—
Entertainment Tax for Local Authorities	1,200,000	1,000,000	995,881
Licences—Local Authorities	1,800,000	1,800,000	469,172
Collection o/a of loans and Govt. property and interest (includes col'ections o/a agreement with Britain and collections for communications)	19,000,000	7,050,000	9,168,080
Income for subsidies on essentials	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,943,195
Income from Arnona Fund	295,000	170,000	113,900
Development Authority	110,000	150,000	64,163
Compulsory Loan and Property Tax	215,000	—	—
Balance of expenditure of 1951/52 approvedfor payment in 1952/53	—	33,422	—
Total	30,720,000	13,303,422	15,350,569
COMMUNICATIONS			
Ports and Air Fields	7,180,000	6,705,000	4,473,332
Railways	3,035,000	3,160,000	1,710,660
POST OFFICE			
Telegraph, Telephone Radio	16,575,000	11,800,000	5,653,442
Post Office Bank	60,000	—	—
Balance of expenditure of 1951/52 approved for payment in 1952/53	—	2,906	—
Total	26,850,000	23,767,906	11,843,642
GRAND TOTAL	210,320,000	173,106,906	117,432,056

EXPENDITURE	Estimates in 1952/54	Estimates in 1953/55	Actual Expenditure in 1951/52
Ordinary Expenditure	130,750,000	137,935,750	91,480,141
Special Expenditure	20,720,000	12,883,422	14,795,760
Communications	28,800,000	23,767,906	12,158,734
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE			
President's Office	55,000	52,243	21,572
Knesset	827,000	704,450	599,826
Ministers	72,000	56,000	43,483
Prime Minister's Office	1,911,500	1,887,454	1,481,960
Finance Ministry	2,237,000	1,940,181	1,597,493
Defence Ministry	43,150,000	44,000,000	28,007,580
Health Ministry	12,507,000	9,174,490	6,225,998
Religious Affairs	1,986,000	1,434,169	855,087
Foreign Ministry	2,495,000	2,361,977	1,741,233
Education & Culture	17,510,000	13,706,300	9,243,255
Ministry of Agriculture	9,494,000	5,836,548	3,181,623
Commerce & Industry	4,318,000	4,525,583	3,044,193
Police Ministry	13,950,000	10,251,581	6,975,629
Justice Ministry	1,930,000	1,362,932	1,145,317
Social Welfare	8,140,000	8,548,256	5,769,315
Labour Ministry	6,275,000	5,394,732	4,462,960
Interior Ministry	1,225,000	1,329,955	990,247
Local Authorities	500,000	393,500	1,949,143
Comptroller's Office	720,000	485,000	305,702
War Sufferers Compensation & Rehabilitation	4,268,000	2,159,000	1,793,992
Technical Assistance	2,000,000	—	—
Compensation to Discharged Workers (includes Pensions)	1,000,000	—	—
General Reserve	2,087,000	1,384,030	—
Special Budgets	25,000,030	23,000,960	—
Compensation for Damaged Property outside Israel	—	300,000	—
Non-Recurrent Items in 1953/54	—	—	5,943,943
Total	168,750,000	137,935,750	91,480,141
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE			
Education & Culture Ministry	4,500,000	—	—
Interior Ministry—Local Author.	4,000,000	3,500,000	1,959,957
Payment of Debts & Interest (includes Payments o/a agreement with Britain)	16,000,000	6,518,000	7,850,232
Participation in Development Budget	3,000,000	—	—
Subsidies for Essential Commodities	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,942,574
Arnona Fund	295,000	185,259	139,915
Development Authority	110,000	150,163	64,162
Compulsory Loan—Property Tax	215,000	—	—
Total	30,720,000	12,883,422	14,795,760
COMMUNICATIONS			
Communications Ministry	1,171,000	1,139,035	698,325
Head Office & Departments	7,362,000	5,640,761	3,743,220
Ports & Airfields	4,304,000	5,141,000	2,990,056
Railways			
MINISTRY OF POSTS			
Posts, Telegraph, Telephone & Radio	13,818,000	9,932,000	5,127,073
Post Office Bank	175,000	10,000	—
Total	26,850,000	23,767,896	12,158,734
GRAND TOTAL	216,320,000	173,086,986	118,434,635

Histadrut Supports Bus Coops' Demand

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Histadrut today backed the demands of the Eshed, Dan and Hamekasher bus cooperatives for an early recalculation of their expenses with a view to a fare increase.

At a meeting today between representatives of the cooperatives and Hevrat Haovdim, the Histadrut holding company, it was pointed out that the Histadrut had rejected all attempts on the part of the bus companies to resort to a strike to enforce their demands.

It was also said that the Histadrut considered estimation of the bus cooperatives' expenses should take into account the wages of its members as recommended by the Histadrut executive last year. It was then decided that the maximum salaries of a cooperative member should not exceed IL.230 with an additional IL.70 for social benefits.

The Ministry of Communications in its recent negotiations with the cooperatives had demanded that price calculations take into account the salaries of hired workers which are substantially lower than those of members. It is believed the Histadrut recommendations will pave the way for the negotiations with the Ministry.

The cooperatives said they would not strike pending the outcome of these talks.

The management of Dan bus cooperative and the Tel Aviv Municipality have agreed in principle to a partnership, Mr. H. Raziil, Director-General of the Ministry of Communications told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday. A similar plan has been proposed to the management of Eshed, the inter-urban bus cooperative.

Clark to Make Survey Of Vietnam War Needs

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — General Mark Clark, Commander of U.N. forces in Korea will visit Indo-China for several days within the next two weeks, his headquarters announced today. He has accepted an invitation extended by M. Jean Letourneau, Minister for Associated States and French High Commissioner.

General Clark is expected to survey the situation in Indo-China with a view to determining what war materials were most needed. Recent Washington reports indicated that the U.S. may recommend more aid for Vietnam.

The invitation came only a few days after the visit to Tokyo and Korea of Marshal Alphonse Juin, chief of NATO ground forces in Western Europe.

Six Disabled Patients Get Malben Motor-Wheelchairs

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Six disabled Malben patients received ownership certificates to new motorized wheelchairs, part of a new Malben rehabilitation scheme, at a ceremony in the Ramle Histadrut convalescent home. Apart from two who had lost their legs from accidents, they are victims of infantile paralysis and have been handicapped since childhood.

All six underwent a driving course and appeared in the Central Transport Office last week to take their driving tests. Proudly sitting in their bright red vehicles the invalids, driving before crowds of curious onlookers, unflinchingly passed their tests.

Dr. Y. Margulies, head of Malben's Chronic Patients division, said that 10 more such motorized wheelchairs would be distributed soon.

LOCUSTS THREAT

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — Israel, Jordan, Egypt and Syria are among the countries threatened by locust invasions within the next few weeks unless they provide immediate large-scale help to Saudi Arabia where the locust situation is very grave, the Anti-Locust Research Centre here announced today.

Organized Labour Only For Haifa Chemical Plant

HAIFA, Thursday. — After 200 unemployed invaded and stopped work at the Chemicals and Fertilizers plant here this morning to protest against the hiring of unorganized labour, the management agreed to employ only organized workers.

Agreement was reached after day-long talks between the management, the Haifa Labour Council, and the Labour Exchange Secretariat. A joint committee is to reach an agreement on those already employed by next Tuesday. Work will resume tomorrow.

The 200 demonstrators persuaded the 800 workers to lay down their tools at 10.30 a.m., and only the sulphuric acid plant was kept going.

The management sounded the work siren, causing further confusion, and called the police. Some 50 constables arrived, but the management declined to make a written request for the removal of the trespassers and police stood by without taking any action.

Italian Envoy Opens Da Vinci Street

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — M. Le Marquis Raimondo Giustiniani, the Italian Minister, today cut a ribbon in Italian and Israel colours, opening a street named after Leonardo da Vinci, the great painter whose 500th birth anniversary falls this year.

The street commences near the main entrance to Hakirya and runs due north to Rehov Zeitlin, parallel to Rehov Dubnov.

The Minister, accompanied by Acting Mayor Haim Levanon, Mr. Emil Najjar, head of the West European Division of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Y. Letan, Deputy Chief of Protocol Mr. M. Kalir, Deputy Town Clerk and invited guests, proceeded to the near-by Dubnov school were greetings were exchanged over drinks.

TURKEY MUST CHOOSE 'ARABS OR ISRAEL'

Turkey will have to choose between friendship for the Arab states and for Israel, Mr. Charles Malik, Lebanese Ambassador to the U.S. and chief U.N. delegate, told ANA before leaving Beirut for New York on Wednesday night.

High Court Upholds Increase in Fees

The High Court ruled yesterday that the Minister of Justice had been within his rights when he ordered Court fees increased as of February 11.

Mr. R. Nochimovsky, an attorney, had argued that since only the Knesset may impose or change taxes and other compulsory charges the Minister had had no authority to effect the change. Court fees are a compulsory charge, the advocate had pleaded.

The Court ruled, however, that the legislator had meant "duties" when he spoke of compulsory charges. Payments to the Government for litigation are not taxes or duties, but are "fees." As such, they do not come within the exclusive area of the Knesset, and may also be imposed by the competent Minister.

Mrs. M. Ben Porat appeared for the Attorney General.

'Hatikva' Author To Be Re-Buried Here

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — The remains of Naphtali Herz Imber, author of "Hatikva", are being taken to Israel aboard the s.s. Tel Aviv today for reburial.

$100m. For Arab Refugee Projects

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (INA).—In agreement with the Arab Governments the U.N. has arranged for $100m. to be spent on projects in the Middle East for the benefit of Palestine refugees, Mr. John Blandford, former head of UNRWA, said yesterday.

Casles in Brief

LITIN. — "Pravda" announced on Wednesday the sudden death of Alexander Litin at the age of 61. Litin held a responsible post in the office of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and was known for his press articles and broadcasts on Marxism and Leninism.

QUEEN. — The Dowager Queen Mary, 85-year-old grandmother of Queen Elizabeth, ill with gastric disorder, spent a "very good night" on Wednesday. The Duke of Windsor is on his way home.

PAKISTAN.—At least one policeman was killed and three seriously wounded in clashes with rioters in Lahore on Wednesday. The violence arose from a religious dispute between Orthodox Moslems and the Ahmadiya sect. It was the third day of trouble.

JAPAN. — Public health authorities in Tokyo expect 800,000 persons to be affected by a measles epidemic now raging in Japan. There have so far been 10 deaths.

DE GAULLE.—General Charles de Gaulle arrived in Dakar yesterday for a four weeks tour of French territories in Africa.

JETSCAPE. — A Polish pilot landed a latest type MIG 15 fighter on the Danish Island of Bornholm yesterday and is believed to have asked for asylum.

LEBANON. — The seven Socialist members of the Lebanese parliament have decided to resign if the House is not immediately dissolved and new elections held.

EGYPT. — Ahmed Hussein, former Egyptian Minister of Social Affairs, was officially named on Wednesday as Ambassador to Washington.

BOMBERS. — Britain's Bomber Command is to carry out intensive mock attacks against Continental raiders in the biggest exercise since the war. Canberra jets and Washington and Lincoln bombers will make "intensive raids."

IN EVERY HOME FOR EVERY SHAVING
REFLEX
IS GUARANTEED HARMLESS

THE PALESTINE ORCHESTRA
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT NO. 6
TEL AVIV:
Saturday, March 7 — Series 6

"KINNEROTH"
Esco Music Centre in
EIN GEV
MUSIC WEEK
PASSOVER 1953
Participants:
• Dance Recital HARALD KREUTZBERG
★
• TEL AVIV Chamber Choir and Symphonic Orchestra
★
• FRANK PELLEG with members of Kol Yisrael
★
• KIBBUTZ HAZOREA ENSEMBLE (Let's make an Opera)
★
Bookings and information:
YATOUR LTD.
Tel Aviv: 98 Rehov Hayarkon
Haifa: 80 Rehov Jaffa
Jerusalem: 213 Rehov Jaffa
HEVRAT SHAVIT KINNERET
TIBERIAS, near Egged, Tel. 227.

RELIABLE RADIO REPAIRS
AT THE LEADING EXPERTS IN TOWN
Quality Radios & 1/p Record players for sale
BROWN RADIO Jaffa Road (Municipal Garden), Tel. 5665, Jerusalem.

THE HAIFA ORCHESTRA
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS
1) Wednesday, March 11, Bet Haam, Kiryat Haim, 6.30 p.m. (No. 8)
2) Thursday, March 12, "Orah" Haifa, 9 p.m. (No. 5)
with the 10-year-old pianist DANIEL BARENBOIM
Conductor: GEORGE SINGER
All Beethoven programme.
Remaining tickets: Bet Haam cash and Kovalsky's, 34 Reh. Nordau.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, March 7

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.
SPY HUNT
Martha Toren — Howard Duff
Tues., Wed., Thurs.
FIXED BAYONETS
Richard Basehart — Gene Evans

MORIAH Tel. 4279
BECAUSE OF HIM
Charles Laughton — Deanna Durbin
Franchot Tone

ORLY (Central Carmel) Tel 6068
VITTORIO DE SICA'S
LADRI DI BICYCLETTE
(Bicycle Thieves)
Matinees: SONG OF INDIA — Sabu

ORION Tel. 4020
FIGHTING COAST GUARD
Brian DonLevy — Ella Raines

GAL OR Tel. 4567
evening performances
THIRD WEEK
In honour of Chopin's Anniversary, the composer's love and life:
A SONG TO REMEMBER
Technicolor — new copy
Paul MUNI — Merle OBERON
Cornel WILDE
Matin.: ISLAND OF LOST MEN
Broderick Crawford—Anna May Wong

AMPHI Tel. 4015
Second week
THE WORLD IN HIS ARMS
Technicolor
Gregory PECK — Ann BLYTH

ORAH Tel. 4017
Israel Premiere
SO LONG AT THE FAIR
Jean Simmons — Dirk Bogarde

ARMON Tel. 4848
Israel Premiere
DITTE, CHILD OF MAN
based on the novel by Anderson Nexo
Dutch speaking
Hebrew and English subtitles.

ATZMON Tel. 3069
2nd week
The Loves of Fabiola
An American Re-issue.

2424
is the phone number of your
TAXI SERVICE
to and from the Cinema in Haifa.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Sat.: 5.15, 7.15 & 9 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY
3rd week Susanne HAYWARD
WITH A SONG IN MY HEART
in Technicolor

ARMON DAVID
Rex HARRISON • Lili PALMER
THE LONG DARK HALL
Saturday 2 perf.: 7.15 & 9.15
Weekdays: 3 perf.: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15
Forces film.

CHEN
One of the most sensational continental films
Ditte—Child of Man
from Martin Anderson Nexo's novel
Hebrew — English subtitles on the film. Sat. 7 & 9.15 p.m.
Daily 3.30 — 7 — 9.15 p.m.
No complimentary tickets.

OPHIR 6th week
QUO VADIS
Daily at 5 & 8.30 p.m.

ORION 3rd week
Gary GRANT — Betsy DRAKE
BOOM FOR ONE MORE

SHDEROTH
Jean FONTAINE — Louis JOURDAN
in Stefan Zweig's famous
LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN

TAMAR 5th week
Tomorrow Is Too Late
VITTORIO de SICA PIER-ANGELI
A Foreign Film
Evenings at 7.15 & 9.15.
Daily continuous performances from 9.45—5.30.

Jerusalem Cinemas

Saturday: 4.30 & 8.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Starting Sat. March 7.

ARNON CINEMA
A wonderful mixture of music, dances, songs & romance in gorgeous technicolor
Royal Wedding
with:
Fred ASTAIRE—Jane POWELL
French sub-titles

EDEN Tel. 3829
Comedy, romance, excitement.
M.G.M.'s gay rolling story
Glen FORD — Ruth ROMAN — Denis DARCEL — Nina FOCH in
Young Man with Ideas
also Sun. at 10.30 a.m. Today (Fri.) at 3 p.m.: INVITATION

EDISON Tel. 4056
The Great drama that has made sensation throughout the world:
JUSTICE HAS BEEN DONE
JUSTICE EST FAITE
French talking—English & Hebrew translations
A woman has killed her lover... was it because of love, pity or intrigue?
First prize winner at the Venice Festival.
Today (Fri.) at 3 p.m.:
SHADOW OF THE EAGLE

ORNA Tel. 4733
A colourful, exciting action play!
The Battle Of Apache Pass
Starring: John LUND — Jeff CHANDLER — Susan CABOT
in Technicolor!

OR-GIL Tel. 61488
Second Week
LET RIGHT BE DONE
(The Winslow Boy)
One of the best films ever created with: ROBERT DONAT
also today (Fri.) at 3 p.m.

ORION Tel. 2914
From the Pulitzer Prize and critics award play!
A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE
starring:
Vivien LEIGH—Marlon BRANDO
No complimentary tickets!
For adults only!

STUDIO Tel. 4055
Sat. at 6.30 p.m.
Weekdays at: 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
Third week
LAURENCE OLIVIER'S
HENRY V
By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE
Matinees at 3 p.m. from Sunday
ICHABOD AND MR. TOAD
by Walt Disney in technicolor, also today (Friday) at 3 p.m.

ZION HALL
Israel Premiere
The hottest comedy team
Dean MARTIN & Jerry LEWIS
Mona FREEMAN
in a merry laugh riot
Jumping Jacks
Sat. 4.30 and 8.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m. Friday at 3 p.m.: THIEF OF DAMASCUS.

TEL-OR TEL. 5555
The most hilarious and laughable comedy to come in any year from Hollywood
ABBOT & COSTELLO in the FOREIGN LEGION
also starring PATRICIA MEDINA — WALTER SLEZAK
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.: KING SOLOMON'S MINES

SABY N. MALLAH French-Italian Film Distribution Agency
presents beginning tomorrow Sat. March 7 the following FRENCH PICTURES

MOGRABI, TEL AVIV
Under the kind patronage of the French Embassy
Michele Morgan
Jean Marais
The greatest success of the French cinema
'In the Eyes of Memory'
(Aux Yeux Du Souvenir)
English subtitles

MAY CINEMA, HAIFA
Daniele Delorme
in her greatest social picture
'La Gage Aux Filles'
English subtitles

EDISON, JERUSALEM
The biggest French film which broke all the records
'Justice Has Been Done'
(Justice est Faite)
First prize at the Venice Festival
English subtitles

Galilee Settlers Make President's Visit Colourful Gala Occasion

POST Correspondent

TIBERIAS, Thursday.—Galilee settlers turned the President's first visit into a gala occasion. Thousands crowded Rehov Hagalil, climbed the rooftops and the ancient wall and cheered Mr. and Mrs. Ben Zvi when they arrived.

At a specially erected gate of honour, Rabbis brought out scrolls of the Law and the Chief Rabbi blessed the visitors with the Priestly Blessing, that was given the head of the nation in the time of the Second Temple. The party walked through the street and then drove to the house of Mr. Y. Hahmani, a colleague of Hashomer days, where they had lunch.

At 4.30 Mayor M. Zahar made the President the town's first freeman at a ceremony attended by the town's elders and Arab citizens from the neighbourhood. The Gadna and the Police paraded in his honour.

En route here this morning the President drove through the Circassian village Kafr Kama and was welcomed by a procession headed by two horsemen mounted on snow-white steeds and dressed in colourful Circassian uniforms. The President addressed the villagers in Hebrew and Turkish.

On their way to Yavne'el village the party was greeted by a procession of settlers from Sarona who turned out on horse carts and tractors. At the Yavne'el reception the President met friends of 40 years ago. At Poria, a Yemenite village, psalms were sung in their honour. The settlers asked the President to help them with their water, electricity and other problems.

4 Jewish Bodies to Discuss Reparations with Austria

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—Four large organizations, the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Agency, the Joint and the Council of Jews from Austria, will participate in negotiations with the Austrian Government for the restitution of Jewish Property and compensation to Jewish victims of Nazi Oppression, District Court Judge Y. Lamm, a members of the Council's Committee told the press here today.

Payments will be made both individually and collectively, he said, since many Jews died without leaving heirs. Collective payments will be used for constructive purpose such as rehabilitation and pensions for Austrian-born disabled or old persons, and also for the new settlements in Israel.

The value of confiscated Jewish property is estimated at $900m.; some of it is still being used by non-Jewish Austrians.

SPRINZAK LEAVES

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (IITIM). — Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, Knesset Speaker, left by El Al today for a six-week tour of Britain, France and Belgium on behalf of the U.J.A. Mr. Sprinzak was accompanied by his wife.

RATION NEWS

TEL AVIV: Fillet 300 grams. Meat Temporary, 60.

HAIFA and SAMARIA: Fillet 200 grams. Meat 27. Temporary, 41. Meat in localities 150 grams veal or 750 grams lamb. Hen Kosh 1 cards 300 grams fowl; cards on Hot Bet 3 and Hot Bet 6 cards 300 grams meat on Hot Gimel 9 cards. Meat for expectant mothers: 750 grams veal or non-kosher lamb, coupon 5.

NORTHERN DISTRICT: Rations for labourers 375 grams, coupons 22, 23, 24, 1.4.53 & 5.4.53.

Personal Notices

The Bar Mitzva of Gideon,
son of Mrs. Magda and the late Mr. Hugo Bach, will take place on Saturday, March 14, at the Emet v'Emuna Synagogue, Gan Rehavia, Jerusalem.
Reception: 7 Rehov Bedak, between 11-1.30.
This is the only intimation.

BERTEL RON — URI RON (Erwin Froehlich)
(nee Thalheimer)
NAHARIYA EDEH-WARBURG (Bilon)
MARRIED
Reception on Saturday, March 14, 1953, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. at Dr. Froehlich's House, Edeh-Warburg.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded in The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
Gershon Agron
Managing Editor: Ted R. Lurie

Editorial Office & Management:
JERUSALEM:
Hakeren Hakayemet St., P.O.B.81, Tel.4233 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau:
32 Mahlat Shaymin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel.4231/3 (2 lines)
HAIFA:
8 Khayim St., P.O.B.46, Tel.4194 (2 lines)

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Inland IL.27.600. Foreign IL.37.- per year

Friday, March 6, 1953
Adar 15, 5713, Jumada al-Thaniya 20, 1372

THE BUDGET

WITH revenue and expenditure balancing at IL.216,330,000, the Estimates for 1953-54 which were tabled in the Knesset yesterday, barely four weeks before the beginning of the fiscal year, exceed the current year's estimates of IL.173,086,966 by 25 per cent and the actual result of the 1951/52 accounts by 84.2 per cent. These are not in themselves frightening figures if account is taken of the decrease in the value of our currency.

The uniqueness, or if one prefers, the anomaly of Israel's economy is reflected, among several other phenomena, in the fact that the Budget of the State covers only a part of what can be described as public finance. Important other sections are provided for in the budgets of other institutions, foremost among them the Jewish Agency. It would be misleading therefore to assume that, from a purely economic point of view, the Budget represents more than the participation of the State in a partnership of various bodies. Without minimizing the sovereign rights of the State and its controlling position in the partnership, this peculiar combination must be kept in mind in any analysis of the Budget. To this must be added the further consideration that in addition to the Ordinary Budget tabled yesterday, we are promised a Development Budget of over IL.100m. before the end of the month.

The first conclusion to be drawn from these facts is expressed in the question, more than once raised in these columns, whether the presentation of the Budget in the form adopted since the establishment of the State is satisfactory, a question which has arisen in other countries too, notably in France. The main point is that, within the vastly expanded framework of the modern State, the Budget cannot adequately fulfil its function if it is not accompanied by a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of the economic factors aimed at explaining and justifying the budgetary provisions. In his Budget speech next Monday, the Minister of Finance will, no doubt, deal with several of these aspects, but the problem itself calls for an adequate solution in the near future.

It may be useful to illustrate this issue by one or two examples. The 1953/54 estimates provide for revenue from income tax of IL.65.5m., compared with last year's estimate of IL.47m., or an increase of 40 per cent. The Knesset will, no doubt, be given explanations, but time is pressing and a thorough examination of an issue of much gravity is impossible without very detailed figures showing, for instance, the distribution of the burden among the various groups of taxable individuals and companies, not confined to such general headings as "independent" and "employed," but including such important details as occupational and age groups, working married women, and the like.

Another case in point is represented by the revenue item "fuel," with IL.20m., against IL.11m. in last year's estimates. Where, it will be asked, are the additional nine million to come from? The answer no doubt lies in the increased price of petrol which went into effect yesterday, but no official explanation to that effect has so far been forthcoming. Here again, the economic basis of the estimate is by no means clear.

On the other hand, excise duty on tobacco is lower by two million pounds. It would be interesting to know whether the Treasury has ever thought of arranging an inquiry, in the form of a pilot test, into the influence of increased prices on the habits of the smoking public. Such inquiries need not be very costly, but would be most helpful in determining whether a policy of higher duties recommends itself.

The number of such examples could be increased almost indefinitely; they all lead to the same conclusion that the Budget should, from the outset and not only at the committee stage, include a fully documented presentation of its economic and social background. It is not superfluous to add that the time has come to make this background more easily comprehensible by a regular and up-to-date service of information on developments in the field of public finance. Since the Accountant General has the principal figures available at the beginning of each month, it is difficult to understand why the publication of monthly returns should not, at long last, materialize, and why they should not include a statement of the public debt in its various forms.

THE WORKING WEEK

Capital's Municipal Inquiry Drags

By S. Eliahu

ABOUT 400 more were added to Jerusalem's 2,000 or so jobless this week, when the Municipality stopped employment on their special relief works for lack of funds. The Mayor, heading a right wing coalition, charged that the Ministry of Labour owed the Municipality about IL.200,000. The Ministry, on the other hand, claimed that the Municipality had not carried out those works for which the funds were allocated and had moreover repeatedly accused the deficit-ridden Municipality of using these public works funds to cover current expenditure.

The left-wing opposition in the Municipality, composed of six Mapai, two Progressive, and one Mapam representatives, demanded that the Mayor take some action about unemployment. The Mayor naturally claimed that there was no money in the coffers. The debates, as always, were heated while the jobless remained unemployed.

The recent arguments were nothing out of the ordinary. Disputes between the Municipality and the various Ministries, between the Municipal coalition and opposition, and particularly within the coalition itself (its 12 members belong to eight parties) has long made Jerusalem one of the most badly managed cities in Israel. After the municipal elections, a leading Hapoel Hamizrahi politician, Mr. S.Z. Shragai, a member of the Jewish Agency Executive, was elected Mayor. His deputy was Mr. E. Eliashar, M.K., of the General Zionists, who soon proved that he wanted to be the *de facto* Mayor, with Mr. Shragai as a figurehead. Shragai resigned after an unsuccessful attempt to form a coalition by joining the left wing with his party representatives. There was a protracted crisis, after which Mr. Kariv, an unknown member of Hapoel Hamizrahi, was elected to the office.

Government Action

As things did not improve, the Government set up a special Inquiry Commission to investigate the cause of the trouble two weeks ago. Supreme Court Justice Dr. S.Z. Chesin was appointed Chairman, with bankers and other financial as well as administration experts as members.

Meeting in one of the Chambers of the Supreme Court, the Commission has already held six sessions, but to date heard only nine witnesses, including Mayor Kariv and the leader of the opposition, Mr. Reuven Shari, M.K. The sessions are held three times a week, start at 9 a.m. and continue till 2 p.m. Though they are open to the public, Jerusalemites have shown practically no interest in the hearings, and the sprinkling of people representing the public are mainly municipal employees — who should at that time be sitting at their desks instead...

There are, however, two "civilians" who have become permanent figures among those attending the hearings; one is Mr. M. Cohen, a Jerusalem building contractor who was responsible for most of the late King Abdullah's palaces; and the other a representative of the suburb of Talpiot. Both of them wish to testify before the Commission. Mr. Cohen, a veteran fighter for his ideas, wants to advocate building with stone only (compulsory during the Mandate) and to protest against the concrete structures which "disfigure the face of Israel's capital". Talpiot's representative has a somewhat smaller but no less aesthetic issue to defend: he wishes to prevent the putting up of a municipal garbage disposal plant in his suburb.

"Eli says his portraits are topical and cheap, but people seem afraid to make a choice."

Lengthy Speakers

The work of the Commission is progressing very slowly, mainly because the witnesses speak at great length. One or two hours were originally believed to be sufficient for each witness, but some take up an entire hearing, and in one case testimony continued right through two hearings. As a result, the investigation will last much longer than the planned four weeks and it is now expected that four months will elapse before the inquiry is completed. Besides hearing the witnesses, the Commission will also have to go through the mountains of reports, briefs, statistics, and pamphlets supplied by the Municipality's various departments, as well as through the many detailed letters of complaint from Jerusalemites.

The Minister of Interior, Tel Aviv's former Mayor Rokach, seems to be somewhat worried at the prospect of such a long procedure, and has asked the Municipality to appoint its own "Efficiency Committee," to advise on cuts in administrative expenditure. When this was brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Inquiry Commission, he remarked smilingly: "I think we should ask the Lavon Committee to look into this case of duplication..."

According to the testimony of the Mayor and other coalition representatives, opposition members are to blame for most of the Municipality's troubles. They obstruct the work of the Municipal Council and its various committees, so that it sometimes takes almost a year before a proposal tabled by one of the committees is finally approved by the Council.

Opposition's Reply

The opposition refuted the charges of obstruction, pointing out that the coalition had an absolute majority of 12 to nine. They maintained that it was the constant friction within the coalition itself which was causing delay in decisions. (As a matter of fact, it was only because Mapai abstained from voting that the last budget was passed at all, as the coalition did not succeed in mustering all members to vote in its favour).

Special attention was paid to the testimony of Mr. Daniel Auster, a former Mayor, who sharply criticized the city's present management and brought up an interesting new point: he claimed that no party man, ex-members of the Council. This naturally hurt the feelings of the good city fathers, and at one of the next meetings Mr. Axelrod (Herut), made a point of listing the qualities of the councillors: among the 21 representatives there are two M.K.'s, three lawyers, two doctors, two engineers, one journalist, one banker, etc. "The only one who is second-string is myself," Mr. Axelrod asserted.

After only two weeks of hearings the general causes of the trouble have become quite evident: the Municipality is not functioning properly; Jerusalem's economic position is precarious, and Jerusalemites are among the most successful municipal tax evaders mainly because of the inadequate system of collection. All this found expression in the fact that the 1952/53 budget was only approved by the Municipal Council in January 1953, three months before the end of the fiscal year, when the IL.7m. budget already had a IL.2.5m. deficit.

Conference Postponed

Final preparations had been made this week for the "Let My People Go" all-Jewish International Conference to demand the free emigration of Jews from the Soviet Bloc, scheduled to open in Zurich next Tuesday. The Conference stirred those who hoped that such a demonstration of world opinion would move the Kremlin. The sudden news of Marshal Stalin's critical illness, however, made it obviously inopportune at the moment, and postponement at least for a few weeks was decided on by the Jewish Agency almost at the eleventh hour.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, obviously the fittest judge on this question, had two other small but unpleasant issues on its hands. One was Mr. Comay's visit to London and the other a "Time" story about a U.S. note to Israel.

Both the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Israel Embassy in London have repeatedly stressed that the visit of Mr. Michael Comay, Deputy Director General of the Ministry, was a "routine matter." They stressed it so ardently that it got reporters investigating, and they soon discovered that Mr. Comay's task in London was to smooth over a dispute about the terms under which Solel Boneh purchased a large number of tractors and other equipment left over from the unsuccessful "Groundnuts Project."

The story in "Time" was more important. It claimed that the wave of incidents along the Israel-Jordan border subsided only after U.S. Ambassador Monnett Davis handed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a stringent note of protest. The Ministry claimed that there was no note involved but merely an "exchange of information," and "Hador" (Mapai's evening paper) declared that "Time" was an anti-Israel magazine.

Nashashibi in 'Time'

To those who looked into the "Time" story somewhat more closely and who also read Arab newspapers, the article seemed somewhat familiar and some people even discovered in it a few carefully translated sentences from a statement by Azmi Nashashibi, Jordan's chief delegate to the Israel-Jordan M.A.C.

In the M.A.C. itself there was a complete deadlock with a large number of complaints from both sides piling up on the table of General Vagn Bennike, the Chairman. This, as well as his general lack of decisiveness has often been criticized, once even by a military spokesman. It was reported that some Belgian papers reprinted these criticisms, and an Israeli who recently visited Belgium was asked by one of his friends: "If you attack Dr. Bidder why doesn't our Government recall him?"

Mountbatten's Fight To Get Himself a Fleet

ROME, (AP).—

DASHING Admiral Earl Mountbatten is encountering behind-the-scenes difficulties in translating his new Allied Mediterranean Command from paper to seagoing power. The distinguished British sailor-diplomat is to activate his new Headquarters on the island of Malta in mid-March, reportedly earlier than Mountbatten wished.

More than a year of Anglo-American wrangling preceded the creation of Mountbatten's Command. Britain insisted upon its formation for two reasons: (1) She felt Britain had been slighted in distributing SHAPE sub-commands; (2) She argued it was strategically desirable to have a Mediterranean Command and logical that Britain, with centuries of Mediterranean fleet and political experience should lead it. The U.S. opposed the whole idea of a Mediterranean Command. It argued as follows:

- The vast U.S. Sixth Fleet is by far the most powerful force in the Mediterranean. A prime fleet mission in the Mediterranean is air strikes. The U.S. has far more combat carrier experience than Britain and the bulk of ships in the Mediterranean are U.S. thus the area should not be under British command. U.S. admirals felt particularly strongly on this point.
- The Allied Navies in the Mediterranean were already operating as a co-ordinated and effective team led by Admiral Robert B. Carney, who, in addition to being Allied Commander-in-Chief for Southern Europe, is one of America's greatest naval strategists, as was shown by large scale manoeuvres. Thus a separate Mediterranean Command was unnecessary.

The dispute was settled on the highest level, probably by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and ex-President Harry Truman, and Britain won. Lord Mountbatten was put in charge. There was a major "but", however. The U.S. Sixth Fleet remained independent, co-operating with Mountbatten but under operational control of Admiral Carney, whose NATO mission is to preserve the territorial integrity of Italy, Greece and Turkey. Thus Mountbatten started his Mediterranean mission with the most powerful force in these waters outside his control.

France, while lukewarm, is more favourably disposed to the new Command than any nation except Britain. No ships have yet been pledged but informed sources expect Paris to assign the pick of France's Mediterranean forces.

Italy went along with the Anglo-American decision to establish a Mediterranean Command but there is widespread antagonism within the Navy to command by a British Admiral. A reliable source said many officers are urging an operational tie-up with the U.S. Sixth Fleet instead.

Turkey has taken no decision but was the leader in the movement against a separate Command. There are strong indications that Mountbatten will be given only part of Turkey's small Navy of 55 vessels, the biggest of which are four U.S. supplied destroyers. Mountbatten is reported to have asked for the whole fleet, including eight destroyers, 11 submarines, six minelayers and 30 minesweepers. The Turks are expected to use most of their best vessels in an independent Turkish Command controlling the Turkish Straits and the Sea of Marmora under Admiral Ridvan Keral.

U.S. sources expect Mountbatten to work in close co-operation with the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Presumably he will establish an air co-ordinated centre so that his land based planes can be called off when the Sixth Fleet is making carrier strikes and vice-versa. Informed sources say that while Carney and Mountbatten are on cordial personal terms, contacts between the two head-quarters are — in the words of one official — correct but a little cool.

Readers' Letters

CONTRADICTIONS

To the Editor of The POST

Sir, — Mr. Koussa's letter of February 22, in which he protests against your "glorification of the position of the Arab minority in Israel," is too heated to be suitable for detailed analysis and answer. But it should be seen in the perspective provided by the many letters he has written to you over the past years. Of these, the most instructive is one dated May 15, 1939, in which, speaking of the Mufti of Jerusalem, and his kinsman, Jamal Eff., he writes: "I doubt very much whether there are in Palestine more honest, more sincere, and more faithful Arab leaders than his Eminence and Jamal Effendi Al-Husseini, or more capable persons to handle the Arab aspect of the intricate Palestine problem."

Mr. Koussa has, since those times, adopted an attitude both more reasonable and correct and I have no wish to suggest that his political loyalties have not altered.

Nor is his sincerity in question. What one is moved to doubt is his judgment. How, for example, can he speak (in his last letter) of "Military rule, with its concomitant evils" — as though enunciating a universal truth about military government — and later on say with great conviction that "Military rule is, in my opinion, essential for the Arab States..."?

Yours etc.,
D.V.

Jerusalem, March 2.

ARAB DEMOCRACY

Sir, — The publication of E.N. Koussa's letter in your issue of March 2 indicates a most tolerant attitude towards those Israel Arabs who belong to Mr. Koussa's school of thought. They are by no means few in number or without influence.

However these views are not to be mistaken for those of the majority of Arabs here who not only ignore Koussa but feel that his ideas are anti-Arab as well as anti-Israel.

Mr. Koussa and his followers are ungrateful for the efforts to educate and democratize Israel's Arabs. These efforts are unparalleled in the history of the Arabs and unequalled in any Arab country. Israel Arab democracy is already many years ahead of neighbouring countries and will continue to improve no matter how many Koussas exist in our midst.

Yours, etc.,
D. KHOURY

Nazareth, March 2.

INCOME TAX REFORM

TO The Editor of The POST

Sir, — The Government recently published a notice that no ration books would be issued to people who could not produce a certificate that they were in the clear as far as the Army is concerned. In view of the enormous numbers of Income Tax evaders, it might be a good idea to introduce a similar device for taxpayers in the form of a contributor's booklet.

This booklet would have to be stamped by the Income Tax authorities from time to time and would thus automatically oblige people to pay their taxes. It would above all ensure that merchants who do not always keep books, and speculators would pay their taxes. It might also help to clarify the position with regard to people fined by an anti-profiteering court who, in certain cases pay fines of thousands of pounds in cash on the spot.

Yours, etc.,
P. MESSIANU

Haifa, February 27.

HAIFA ART NOTES

Three Expressions

THREE artists, Audrey and Yosel Bergner and Elazar Halivni, are exhibiting at the Haifa Municipal Museum. Beyond a preoccupation with the possibilities of colour and composition, their psychologies and technique are absolutely divergent.

Audrey Bergner's oils find their subjects in the Safad area and for the most part ring the changes on three contrasted colours, white angular houses which provide light, green trees and patches of red roofs thrown in to obtain balance. The strength of these landscapes lies in a treatment reminiscent of Expressionism which imparts intensity to them and, by the use of an accepted artistic style, keeps them within the discipline of composition. Among the more felicitous of these pictures (and she can subordinate the thematic material to the desired effect) are "Landscape with Dead Trees"- (No. 64), "Landscape with Three Women" (No. 67), "The White House" (No. 68) and "Women under Olive Trees" (No. 69). This style does not suit her animal pictures although I very much liked "Turkey" (No. 59).

Yosel Bergner's oils, replete with the spirit of the Diaspora, are groups of featureless, almost abstract children dancing, playing, skipping or moving towards other groups of equally featureless adults e.g. "Girls Skipping" (No. 30), "Women from Iraq" No. 32) and "Games" (No. 49). They have no stylistic relationship with Chagall; for Bergner's palette is heavily muted, somewhat in the fashion of Aberdam's earlier style; he is basically a draughtsman. There is, however, a Chagallesque note in the lack of consequence of his figures and in the mixture of childlike innocence combined with "another world" feeling. Inconsequentiality reappears in the quasi-human portrayal, through angle, of "Bottles" (No. 41) and "Lamp" (No. 42). Bergner's future may be awaited with interest; much depends on his ability to extend his artistic approach beyond the narrow range of the themes represented here.

Satirical Touch

Halivni works in watercolours and gouaches. His varied subject matter includes landscapes, still life, portraits and ships. Diverse influences include among others, both Dufy and Rouault. Nevertheless two clear tendencies may be discerned. His portraits, "Ruthie" (No. 4), "Shlomit" (No. 5) and "Simmy" (No. 15), with well defined outlines and areas of colour, often possess considerable pungency bordering on the satirical. The second trend is in his landscapes which are chiefly marked by sensitivity to atmosphere. It emerges in "Haifa and the Bay" (No. 21) and "Rainy Evening" (No. 22). It appears in the pale delicacy of "Palms at Ramat Yohanan" (No. 23) and in the ethereal mountain arising above the street of "Winter Day in Safad" (No. 12). Halivni has talent. What he requires is a strong spiritual upheaval to propel him in one direction, for he has experimented enough.

Like similar recent Haifa shows, this one creates the impression that each artist exhibiting is honestly concentrating on his own special problems. The veriest tyro feels it and finds something to discuss at the exhibition.

H.

I am at Your Service Again!...

I am glad to tell you all, my admirers, that I am again available at all shops in Israel — from Metulla to Eilath.

No maid is as efficient as I am, I clean even the greasiest dishes with lightning speed and I make all your household articles shine.*)

I wash your daintiest silks and woolies without harming their colour and changing their shape and make them last longer.

AND LAST BUT NOT LEAST!

I protect the skin of your hands better than any of the others in my trade, do.

*) AMA is manufactured by by the original SHEMEN method which is fundamentally different from that used by anyone else. Its composition and quality are unique and unmatched by any other produce on the market.

AMA

Is a 'SHEMEN' Product!

J. Veg — First-class ladies' tailor
SUITS ★ COATS
Jerusalem: Near Municipality Building.
Tel. 61387.

Just out:
PROCEEDINGS of the WHO/USC/MEDICAL TEACHING MISSION TO ISRAEL
A collection of lectures, seminars etc., delivered by the members of the mission during their visit to Israel in 1951.
Edited by S. BTESH, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Director General of the Ministry of Health
402 pages ★ Illustrated ★ IL.5.500
Please order at
HEILIGER & CO.
JERUSALEM: Feuchtwanger Bank Bldg., Tel. 3288
TEL AVIV: 94 Rehov Ahad Haam, Tel. 67197
HAIFA: 17 Rehov Herzog (Hanaida), Tel. 3250

French Lessons
at your home by French-born qualified teacher.
Write: Margalit, Holon Hotel, Holon, Tel. 9783.

● Your Future Career IS in your hands!
Let us show you how, by means of our Individual and and Efficient Correspondence Courses, your entire prospects can be transformed.

Commerce
Accountancy • Income Tax • Auditing • Banking • Insurance • Organization • Salesmanship • Advertising • Journalism • University Studies • Matriculation • Languages • Arts • etc.
★
All these Branches offer good opportunities for the trained and qualified person.
We extend 500 Courses in this field for Beginners and for Advanced Students (in English and Hebrew)
★
Apply today for full details and FREE PROSPECTUS
The Hebrew Tutorial Institute of Jerusalem
in cooperation with THE BRITISH INSTITUTES
2 Rehov Ben Yehuda, P.O.B. 1255, Jerusalem.
15 Rothschild Blvd., P.O.B. 497, Tel Aviv.
5 Bank Street, P.O.B. 1054, Haifa.
P. S.
Please send me full details on
.....
.....
Name .....
Address .....

"ARIE" INTER-URBAN TAXI SERVICE LTD.
have pleasure in informing the public that
THE FIRST CAR
FROM HAIFA to TEL AVIV
leaves at 5.45 a.m. sharp, irrespective of the number of passengers with cars at 15 minute intervals thereafter
DIRECT SERVICE (6 times daily)
HAIFA to JERUSALEM
Haifa Address: Hadar, 9 Reh. Baerwald, corner Hehalutz, opp. Post, Tel. 3595

Elath
AND THE VAST EXPANSES of the NEGEV
invite you to a
2-DAY EXCURSION
by land, sea and air.
NEXT EXCURSIONS:
Wed., March 11, 1953
Monday, March 16.
Tuesday, March 17.
Tickets Yad Tzvi offices all over the country.
Addit. 70 Rehov Ahad Ha'am and at all travel offices.
TOUR-NEGEV
Tel. 62420. Tel Aviv.

technica
published in Switzerland has already been approved in many countries. Editor in-chief the well-known Dr. Ernst Waldmeyer, formerly "Technische Rundschau. technica contains up-to-date information about technical developments in every field the world over, discussed by prominent experts. technica publishes instructive reports in pictures, printed a Rotogramme. Blueprints for the workshop and many tips for day-to-day work are a valuable asset. technica is absolutely necessary for every technician and every interested person. technica is published fortnightly. The subscription price is IL.1.500 for 3 months and IL.4.500 for one year. technica sample copies free of charge on request. Please place your order immediately with
Heiliger & Co.
JERUSALEM: Feuchtwanger Bank Bldg. Tel. 3288.
TEL AVIV: 94 Rehov Ahad Haam, Tel. 67197
HAIFA: 17 Rehov Herzog (Hanaida). Tel. 3250.

A Complete PERRY MASON MYSTERY
by Erle Stanley Gardner
What does Perry Mason do when he's up against a small town that doesn't like city slickers? How does he save his client who's accused of a $100,000 robbery? Read "The Case of the Irate Witness" in the
JAN. 17th NOW ON SALE
Collier's
America's Liveliest Weekly
PRICE: 180 PRUTA
Distributor:
STEIMATZKY

LOOK
"Edited for the entire family, young and old alike." Look covers (in words and pictures) almost every topic of American interest.
LOOK is read in the States by more than 20,000,000 people.
Issue of JANUARY 13 now on sale.
PRICE: 180 PRUTOT ONLY.
Sole Distributor: Steimatzky's Agency

GEOGRAPHICAL GLOBES
A big assortment of Geographical Globes of different sizes, in English language, has just arrived from the United States, and is on sale at our bookshops in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.
STEIMATZKY'S AGENCY

When your friends intend sending you a gift ask for a
"שרבע"
GIFT CERTIFICATE
"SOVA" NEW YORK 45 W. 45th St., Tel. JU—2—6335
"SOVA" has 8 branches the country over
"SOVA" has agents the world over
"SOVA" has a large stock of various food products
"SOVA" products are all of excellent quality
"SOVA" has a wide selection of מוצרי חלב products
"SOVA" service is speedy and courteous
"SOVA" Branches IN ISRAEL—
JERUSALEM • TEL AVIV • HAIFA • NATHANYA
BNEI BRAK

LESSON OF FINLAND'S RESISTANCE

Russia's Anti-Semitism

By a Special Correspondent

RECENT events in the Soviet Union and the "people's democracies" have given rise to much speculation and guessing with regard to anti-Jewish propaganda and action, their source and aim. Most things that happen behind the Iron curtain are *terra incognita* for the majority of people in the West, and as the Communists and their allies have not spared any efforts to spread faulty information, further misunderstandings have ensued. As a result totally unwarranted and completely misleading theories have been voiced in an attempt to explain events over there, sometimes with startling consequences. One of these theories suggested that anti-Semitism in the East was racial and that all Jews without exception were therefore affected by it. But a few weeks later it appeared that Ilya Ehrenburg was nevertheless honoured and Lev Mekhlis given a state funeral, and it may be taken for granted that among the Stalin prize winners to be announced soon, there will again be a number of Jews. And so the same people who had previously voiced such sweeping generalisations are now compelled to admit that there is no anti-Semitism at all in Russia, vide Ehrenburg and Mekhlis and the Stalin prize winners.

Not Racial

The assumption that anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain is racial is based on a syllogism: because Hitler's anti-Semitism was racial, and because this happened so recently, the new phenomenon must be explained in the same way. In fact this thesis disregards two essential facts: that non-racial anti-Semitism in various forms had been in existence for more than 1,500 years before Hitler, and that the Soviet Union is indeed, as propagandists claim, "a state of a new and higher type." In such a state anti-Semitism too must obviously be of a "new and higher type."

It must be admitted that we know very little about the origins of anti-Semitism, except perhaps that its sources are largely subconscious and irrational. But among the few things we know for certain is that the present anti-Jewish campaign has no "scientific-racialist" basis just as it has nothing to do with Zionism, though some observers in the West tend to accept Soviet statements to that effect at their value to this very day.

Jews in the Soviet Union belong to an undesirable category, for reasons which will be discussed here at greater length in the future. Such categories already existed earlier in Soviet history: the old ruling class in 1917 for instance had to disappear to make place for a new caste. This did not mean that some members or descendants of the old ruling class did not merely survive but also rose to key positions in the new regime: Molotov, Vishinsky, Shdanov, Malenkov, Beria and many others of the present ruling group have an upper middle class or middle class background, though these classes as a whole were considered as belonging to a similar hostile category, but there are hundreds of such priests in the State's employ in Russia to this day, most of them probably among the "safest" men in the Soviet Union: no purge will affect them. The regime needs them, at least for the time being, to demonstrate that though religion will have to disappear sometime in the future, there is freedom of worship in the Soviet Union. For the same reason, Kaganovitch must by now be considered the safest bet in the Politburo: he serves as a living demonstration that the regime is not against all Jews, and the same goes for Ehrenburg, Zaslavski and a handful of Jews in other fields.

Contradiction in Terms

If the Soviet government would decree that all Jews are undesirable, this would be a flat contradiction of the basic principle of "proletarian internationalism," which, in theory at least, is the main difference between Stalinism and Fascism. It can be argued that in practice the Soviet leaders have given up this basic tenet of Marxist theory long ago together with most, or all others. But it cannot be disregarded that they deem it necessary to pay lip service to this slogan even now, for the simple reason that it is needed for foreign consumption. The Soviet leaders are still to some extent dependent upon Communist parties abroad whose ties with Moscow would be cut on the day Moscow openly admits to having finally and irrevocably jettisoned "internationalism." There is no reason in the world to encourage the Soviet leaders to take such a step: the fact that a few Jewish writers or public figures are excepted from the general anti-Jewish campaign ("Schutzjuden") does not do the Kremlin any harm, while on the other hand their ideological integrity has been preserved and Communists outside Russia have been given arguments, however few, to deny the existence of the anti-Jewish campaign. The Mikunis' and the Gasters' and the American atomic spies will remain faithful, and this, now, is not unimportant.

At the same time this shows what can be done for Soviet Jewry by Jews this side of the Iron Curtain. The Soviet leaders have to some degree become impervious to public opinion abroad and they do not mind very much whether any particular line of policy they adopt is considered progressive or reactionary. They feel strong enough to drop many of the old "progressive" types of make-believe. But they are not yet prepared to go to all lengths and strong protests abroad though not apt to effect a radical change in their policy, will compel them to make minor modifications and compromises, to postpone at least a further stepping up of the anti-Jewish campaign. Russian Jews are not after all comparable to the Kalmyks or Ingushes or the other minorities which have been eliminated without much ado: the fate of these small peoples attracted little attention abroad; the fate of the Jews on the other hand has already made a stir throughout the world, though the campaign against them is merely getting under way.

Firmness Impressed

Nothing could be more unrealistic and fatal than the assumption of some observers that the Soviet leaders will be "offended" by public protests or "appeased" by a decision to abstain from so doing. If recent history can teach us any lesson at all, it is that the Soviet leaders have been impressed, if at all, only by a firm stand: they have shown open contempt towards all those who have tried to appease them.

In November 1939, the Soviet Union invaded Finland, but the Finnish people and government decided to fight back against overwhelming odds though there was no doubt about the final outcome of such an unequal contest. Several days later the Finnish envoy was forced to leave Moscow and there was much heartsearching among the diplomats from other small countries bordering on Russia: should they see off the departing Finns? Would this not offend the Russians, whom they were bound to appease? In the end they decided not to go to the railway station lest the Kremlin should be offended, the Latvians and the Estonians and the Lithuanians, the Rumanians, the Bulgarians and the others.

Since then 13 years have passed: We know what has become of the Balkan states and that the Baltic states have disappeared off the map, notwithstanding all their attempts at appeasement. But Finland "provoking" the Russians by fighting back when attacked for some reason or other still exists and not as a "people's democracy". An instructive lesson can be drawn from this small story although we admit, that it is merely one of the many.

As Moscow and the world waits for the latest bulletins on Marshal Stalin's condition, the guard is changed as usual at the Kremlin.

PELTOURS

PEL PELTOURS

OUR NEW SERVICE:

ISRAEL RAILWAY TICKETS at original rates. Buy them in advance at PELTOURS' offices without waiting and queuing at the stations!

Tel Aviv : 28 Rehov Ahad Haam, Tel. 4385/7
Jerusalem : 2 Princess Mary Ave., Tel. 4318/9
Haifa : 82 Ha'atzmaut Road, Tel. 4561/2
Rehovot : Rehov Herzl, Telephone 225

A SOUND INVESTMENT
BUY ISRAEL BONDS

DEPARTURES
FROM MARCH 8 — MARCH 14
FROM LYDD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN.			
March 8	0515	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	1145	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	2000	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
MON.			
March 9	0645	S.A.S	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen
	0800	EL AL	Nicosia
	0815	S.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	2359	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	2359	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
TUES.			
March 10	0200	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	0900	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1230	K.L.M.	Amsterdam
WED.			
March 11	0515	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	2000	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
			Port Sudan, Khartoum
THUR.			
March 12	0140	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0215	AIR CEYLON	London
	0130	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
	0700	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, N.Y
	1100	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1140	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	1530	AIR FRANCE	Paris
	2359	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
FRI.			
March 13	0830	S.A.S.	Rome, Paris, New York
	2000	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia
SAT.			
March 14	0445	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Sydney

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUES.			
March 11	1030	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. MESSAPIA sailing from Haifa on March 10 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari, Venice
s.s. ARTHAB sailing from Haifa on March 11 to Naples, Marseille

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv • Jerusalem • Haifa • Rehovoth • New York • London • Paris
Brussels • Vienna • Rome • Johannesburg • Capetown

Congress' Ambiguous Resolution on Big Three Talks

Yalta, Potsdam and Eisenhower

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

LONDON. — IT is generally understood that the resolution just amended by the United States Senate about the war-time agreements of Yalta and Potsdam is a great deal milder than people were led to expect. Indeed, it is believed that it does not really change much in the existing diplomatic situation, and amounts to no more than a restatement of the well-known facts that the United States (like everybody else) finds this situation unsatisfactory. An amendment introduced by Senator Robert Taft added the words, "Adoption of this resolution does not constitute any determination by Congress as to the validity of any of the provisions of the said agreements or understandings." Democratic members of the Committee opposed the amendment, considering it an implied attack on the late President Roosevelt and on President Truman who negotiated the Yalta and Potsdam agreements respectively.

Baffling Impressions

To analyse this draft-resolution more closely may therefore appear superfluous, tactless, and even cruel. And yet such an analysis is worth-while, because the document in question reveals probably more clearly than anything else some of those baffling impressions of thought and language which bedevil present American diplomacy and create such havoc among America's Allies.

The resolution consists of a preamble and a declaration of "desires and hopes." The preamble states that during the Second World War the United States concluded various agreements concerning other peoples; that Russia (described more lengthily, with apparently offensive intention, as "the leaders of the Soviet Communist Party, who now control Russia") has violated the "clear intent" of these agreements and subjected "the peoples concerned, including whole nations"; that this endangers the security of all remaining free peoples; and that the United States is never acquiescent in such enslavement of any peoples" — a sweeping statement.

The operative part of the resolution starts with a sentence which declares "that the United States rejects any interpretations or applications of any international agreements or understandings made during the course of World War II, which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free peoples."

No Clear Rejection

This sentence does not make no grammatical sense. The first and second part do not hang together. When reading the first part one expects the sentence to mean that the U.S. rejects any interpretations of Yalta and Potsdam, which would allow the subjection of free peoples. But this is not what the sentence says. If one reads on, one finds that it cannot be the interpretations or applications which have been perverted; it is if anything the agreements themselves which have been "perverted" to bring about the subjugation of free peoples. When reading only the second part of the sentence, therefore, one would conclude the resolution to mean that the United States rejects the agreements of Yalta and Potsdam themselves — because these agreements have, in fact, been perverted. But this is not what is said either. What the sentence in fact, on strict grammatical construction, says, is something completely nonsensical, namely, first that the United States rejects any interpretations of Yalta and Potsdam — any, including apparently the most favourable ones; secondly, that the Russians have perverted Yalta and Potsdam to bring about the subjugation of free peoples.

This looks at first simply like a piece of disgraceful draftsmanship. But it is really improbable that a solemn document of state should fall into incoherence through sheer negligence. It seems more likely that the sentence has been kept deliberately nonsensical so as to make it possible to argue either that it contains a denunciation of Yalta or Potsdam, or that it contains no such denunciation. This becomes the more likely when one recalls that President Eisenhower, in his message to Congress three weeks ago, had foreshadowed a resolution "which recognizes no kind of commitment contained in secret understandings of the past, with foreign Governments which permit . . . enslavement." When he made that statement, President Eisenhower seemed — if his words can be taken to mean what they say — to regard it as a fact that Yalta and Potsdam "permit enslavement," and to postulate that they should therefore no longer be recognized. However, it is not accepted by the American Democrats that Yalta or Potsdam anywhere explicitly or implicitly "permit enslavement," nor is it borne out by the texts of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements themselves.

Berlin Position

Moreover, a repudiation of the Yalta and Potsdam agreements might weaken the legal basis of the Allied position in Berlin, which at least partly still rests on these agreements. Accordingly, there have apparently been second thoughts since the President's speech. But the second thoughts have not been thorough and precise enough to make it clear that there is no longer a question of repudiating these agreements; and the result is an incoherent muddle.

In its final part, the draft resolution expresses the "hope" that the subjugated people shall regain "self-determination" and "sovereign rights." This again is loose language. Most of those people to whom the resolution is presumably meant to refer — e.g. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria — have never lost either their sovereign rights or their self-determination. By speaking loosely as though they had lost them, the resolution seems to imply that their present state is already the same as if Russia had annexed these nations; such implication would needlessly impair any international rights which America might have if Russia were one day really to proceed to such acts of annexation.

Baltic States

The only nations to which this part of the resolution, on its strict wording, would seem to apply are the Baltic States; they have really lost their sovereignty and self-determination, and with American consent. But is it in fact meant to apply to them? Does America intentionally want to rule out a future settlement by which Russia were to withdraw into her protest against misinterpretation and abuse of Russian occupation rights in Eastern and Central Europe, but to cancel her 1945 agreement about Russia's State frontiers by demanding self-determination and sovereignty for the Baltic States? This would probably mean ruling out any peaceful settlement at all.

There are, perhaps, some hotheaded members of the United States Congress who would not mind ruling out a peaceful settlement, and issuing to Russia, if not a declaration of war, something like notice of war. It is unthinkable that the American Administration or the majority of Congress can want to do this. But there remains the question: why then do they draft a loosely-worded and ambiguous resolution like the present one, which gratuitously puts their peaceful intentions in some doubt without making the slightest difference to the existing international situation?

Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill at the first of the historic "Big-Three" meetings at Teheran. Behind them can be seen Molotov, Harriman, Mary Churchill and Eden.

SOVIET ELECTION SURVEY By Edward Crankshaw

Wheels Within Wheels

LONDON. — FOR the last two weeks and carrying on till Sunday, the whole adult population of the Soviet Union has been caught up in local government elections. Close on 120 million men and women will vote for some 15,000 candidates on the various levels of local government; and these 15,000 candidates will, one and all, find themselves elected by an almost unanimous vote. They are, of course, the official candidates, either Communists or sound non-Communists sponsored by the Party. There are no opposition candidates.

Although this remarkable performance has nothing to do with democracy as people outside the Iron Curtain understand that word, and although the whole pretence of democratic elections and the secret ballot in the Soviet Union is based on a gigantic fraud, there is no doubt that a great many Russians, particularly among the young, do gain from the local government system a sense of active participation in the government of their country.

Provincial Divisions

Local government in the Soviet Union is a misleading phrase, it covers the administration of areas ranging in size and importance from the village to the province. The village Soviet may be seen as the equivalent of the Parish council in England; the provincial Soviet, in size and theoretical importance, resembles more the administration of a state in the United States. In between these and town Soviets; and rural Soviets which may embrace several villages. There are also regional Soviets which form the administrations of vast areas of sparsely populated territory. Most of the Soviet Union covers the whole administrative network below the Soviets of the National Republics which themselves send delegates to the Supreme Soviet of the Union.

The lower down in the chain, the nearer the Russians get to democracy. Thus, the Supreme Soviets exist purely as constitutional facades for the Communist Party Central Committee, and at their twice yearly sessions — rallies would be a better word — act purely as rubber-stamps for decisions already taken by the Party leaders.

No dissentient voice is ever heard, but in the village and town Soviets, although these too are conducted under the eyes of the local Party officials, the voice of the people does make itself heard up to a point which is very hard to determine. And although most of their time is spent submissively acclaiming decisions passed down from above — from, in the last resort, that is to say, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party — and although they can take no action which does not conform with the Party line, there seems little doubt that the local Soviets do play their part in making the voice of the people heard at the seat of ultimate authority, which has on many occasions been forced to modify its plans in the light of popular resistance.

Responsible Posts

As an administrative machine, of course, the local Soviets play a part of very great importance. The Soviet Union has to be governed in detail, like any other country; and although centralisation and rigid uniformity are carried to fantastic extremes, the centrally decided policies do require large numbers of local government officials for their implementation. The chairman of the Moscow City Soviet, for example, (he is sometimes called the Mayor of Moscow) is one of the most responsible appointments in the land. It is always held by a Party member of the highest calibre, and in the past it has always led to a seat on the Politburo, now the presidium, of the Central Committee. The chairman of a number of other city and provincial Soviets are also considerable powers; and the administrations they preside over are in one way different on paper from the powerful and complex administrations called for by local government in any other industrialised society.

In a word, the Soviets on their executive side are very far from meaningless and, as far as the machinery is concerned, there is nothing to stop them from being run on democratic lines.

Where democracy breaks down is in the introduction of a factor unknown outside Communist States: the dictatorship of the Party. There is no secret about this, although it is not allowed for in the constitution. Mr. Malenkov, when he was Prime Minister, stated categorically that his first duty was to carry out the decisions of the Party. Since he himself was a leading member of the then Politburo what he meant was that as Prime Minister, nominally appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, nominally elected by the people, he was carrying out the decisions reached by him as a member of the Politburo, nominally appointed by the Central Committee of the Party, nominally elected by the rank-and-file of the Party.

If this sounds complicated it must be blamed on the Russians, who thought up this remarkable system by themselves. Its application to local government means, in effect, that the job of all Soviets is to carry out the decisions of the Party laid down in Moscow. These decisions are in fact implemented by a host of standing committees and officials, themselves appointed and superintended by local Party officials — for example the Party Secretary of Tambov Province is a much more important man than the chairman of the Tambov Provincial Soviet — although he, too, is a Party member of standing. And the gulf between the men who do the work in the local Soviet and the rank-and-file membership is no less than the gulf between the Party Central Committee and the rank-and-file Deputies of the Supreme Soviet. (*OFNS*)

New Purge In Czechoslovakia

By G.E.R. GEDYE

VIENNA. — "THERE has been a new purge in Czechoslovakia. This time (according to the leading Communist organ "Lidova Demokracie) it is restaurant menus which have been solemnly purged (by the Ministry of Internal Trade) of "foreign titles for dishes dating from the feudal period, involving the fashionable names of statesmen, artists and paramours which mean nothing to the working population."

Among the condemned dishnames are "Tournedos a la Jardiniere", "Chateaubriand", "Mixed Grill" and "Ham-and-eggs". Since only members of the "new bourgeoisie" (the higher Communist hierarchy) can afford to buy such luxuries, when available, the new purge will have no great effect on daily life.

Reproved is "beefsteak", which is declared to have "naturalised" itself in Czechoslovakia. But only the Czech spelling is allowed — "Bifteh".

World's Biggest Question Mark

The development of Socialism, Communism and their culmination in Stalinist dogma is illustrated by these photographs of Russia's spiritual and temporal leaders. The future of Communism and perhaps of the world, lies under the question mark — who and what will succeed Stalin?

Dutch Refute Communists

AMSTERDAM. — A STRONG protest against Dutch Communists' attempts to exploit Amsterdam's pro-Jewish February strike of 1941 for their own ends has been lodged jointly by the Chairman of the six non-Communist parties represented in the Dutch Second Chamber.

On February 25 and 26, 1941 the Amsterdam workers spontaneously went on strike as a protest against the growing Germans' anti-Jewish measures and the first deportations. The strike was abortive and ended when the Germans threatened severe reprisals and after nine of the strikers had been killed.

Since the end of the war, the strike has been commemorated each year on February 25. But the Communists have seized upon it more and more every year finally claiming all credit for the strike and posing as the only true friends of the Jews and the only true fighters against Fascism. During the past week or two they have again made much of the strike as a Communist affair, and stressed friendship for the Jews.

The Chairmen of the six parties (Labour, Liberal, two Protestant and two Roman Catholic parties) in a manifesto published on the eve of the strike protesting Communist policy point out that the Communists now have less right than ever to boast of the share in the strike — a protest against the suppression of freedom and religion and racial discrimination, for today behind the Iron Curtain Jews are once more persecuted and spiritual freedom is non-existent. Their hypocrisy scorns the noble spirit of the strikers of 1941, the manifesto ends. H.B.

Postmark Washington

March 1.

By MICHAEL AMRINE

SHOUD the U.N. use the atomic bomb in Korea? This momentous question was lately raised once more by the statement of the Aide to Gen. James A. Van Fleet, who says that the General thinks the new "Atomic Artillery" would be very useful in breaking up the enemy tunnel defences which have withstood massed U.N. attacks in Korea. The Aide, Capt. James L. Holton, said the retiring American commander thinks, "the atomic shells could be used to advantage against the enemy in Korea as long as we were firing at specifically known concentrations of enemy troops..."

Whether General Van Fleet believes that Russia could and would reply with atomic bombs against our troops is not known, but it is certain that fear of touching off an atomic war is the main reason why we have not yet used atomic bombs.

Russia's Air Power

The potentialities of such a war are described in the Annual Report of the Federal Civil Defence Administration, just made public. Russia is capable of sending a fleet of 400 bombers, armed with atomic weapons two and a half times as powerful as the bomb used at Hiroshima, against any target or targets in the U.S. "The Soviet Union has produced five times as many planes as the United States in the last five years," Civil Defence officials have been told by the Air Force, the report reveals.

In addition, says the report, "Russian attack capabilities in terms of long-range submarines and guided missiles are known to be on the increase. Atomic attacks can be launched against American cities by these means as well as by enemy aircraft".

Such bombs on American cities "in a daytime attack without warning would average 110,000 killed and wounded... of whom roughly two-thirds or 73,000 would survive the first 24 hours... and about one half or 55,000 would eventually recover. With the protection of an adequate civil defence programme, it is believed that a 50 per cent reduction in casualties is a reasonable assumption... based upon the resident population of our major cities".

Sabotage Feared

The report says, in direct contradiction of recent statements by ex-President Harry Truman, that "since nuclear weapons are the most effective method of sudden mass destruction at present known, it is probable that the enemy would mainly rely up on them. It is further assumed that sabotage would be employed, as well as biological and chemical weapons. Psychological warfare of all kinds also would be used to disrupt defence programmes, impair production and create panic".

Without using the phrase, "suitcase warfare," the report refers to this method, by which small teams of enemy agents might enter the country, carrying in boxes and suitcases bombs which would be "planted" and later set off, perhaps by remote control. It concludes that atomic bombs might be set off by such "clandestine methods".

False Broadcasts

A flood of false rumours may be expected if war comes, and when the citizen turns on his radio he may find that secretly built transmitters, prepared by enemy agents, are operating under the familiar names of known stations. An emergency system for tying existing radio stations into a civil defence network in time of war is being set up and will be in operation later this spring, according to the report.

Urging the release of more information on new weapons and the dangers we face, the report says "the release of information essential to public safety and real national security must take precedence over other considerations. Civilian self-reliance can be promoted only by full knowledge of the facts and dangers we face. National and public preparedness cannot be achieved under the faint-hearted concept that the people should be told as little as possible because the truth might disturb them, or because prompt release of the full facts might aid the enemy in some vague manner."

We Purchase
gold teeth ★ old jewelry
ESKENAZI
84 Rehov Herzl (in the yard)
Tel Aviv.

סיורי שיינג בע"מ
ירושלים
חיפה — רחוב עצמות טל. 6248
תל-אביב — רח' מירקין 11 טל. 3510
SIGHTSEEING LTD.

Tour now before the Pessach rush

This coupon is valuable until 31/3/53 when purchasing tickets on scheduled Luxury Sightseeing Bus Trips to NEGEV and GALILEE

SIGHTSEEING LTD.
Haifa 4 Rehov Sokol, corner Nevile-Horsha. Tel. 4248
Tel Aviv 61 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 3510.

REPORT FROM A TOURIST

No Leaving Israel...

By ANNE W. LANGMAN

The writer is active in the youth work of the Federation of Jewish Charities in New York and is on the Board of "Commentary," the monthly sponsored by the American Jewish Committee.

TWO weeks ago my knowledge of Israel was meagre, thin as watered soup, built on the propaganda poured out by after dinner speakers, fund-raising appeals, authoritative books written by three-day visitors to this country, heart-rending photographs of lonely-eyed ragged youngsters, and lengthy discussions of friends returned from a visit to Israel with vivid impressions, statistics, recitals of needs and programme.

My Israel of that day, centuries ago, when I landed at Lydda, was a curious amalgam of all that I had heard — a needy hungry bankrupt poor relation of American Jewry. I wanted to see for myself what Israel was about.

I leave Israel knowing very little of specifics, having visited very few of the renowned "sights," purchasing no souvenirs. But I have acquired one certain knowledge — and that is how little we in America know of the true spirit of the people who make up this nation. In the face of this knowledge comes humility, because I now know that one cannot begin to understand this most amazing of countries in a flying visit, and certainly not without it; reluctance to leave because there is so much more to know, desire to return because this would mean another chance, a second moment of coming closer.

People's Spirit

It is the spirit of the people which has revolutionized my thought about Israel. I had only heard, in tired cliches and worn out adjective-packed phrases, of their dire needs, confused objectives, dependent economy. But the spirit which I found is one of the tremendous courage, determined and self-respecting labour and absolute devotion to the job of making the country free and secure. I found it in a mining engineer in the *Mahtesh* whose eyes sparkled as he explained how the pure white sand he had found in that great crater would make glass and how the vein of kaolinate which might end up as bathtubs, ran around its rim. I found it in the men working on the last unfinished kilometres of the Sdom road. For them this was not just a job — they heaved each rock with the certain knowledge that they were creating a great link in their country's economy — that the long black ribbon of a road they had made through the desert which has been trodden down by centuries of patient foot travellers will make possible fresh and lasting developments.

I found it in a woman doctor, ceaselessly travelling from one *ma'abara* to another, greeted everywhere as a friend because she respected her patients and does her job with love. And in a strikingly beautiful Yemenite girl who flashed a brilliant smile when the doctor asked her to talk to me, and spiritedly replied "I've greeted her and asked how her health is — what else can I say." In this erect, sure young mother was gaiety, sweetness and courage as she went back to her minute garden on the hill.

I found the spirit in people who took me around, helping me to see their country, each in his own fashion adding to the dignity but the intense caring. Such jobs might be the most difficult, but I found each one enjoying even this because it added perhaps just a few bricks to the building of the state they care about. In high places too, the spirit shines out. A member of the Knesset, a minister with a new portfolio, earnest thoughtful men, dedicated to their jobs, with little of the "big-shot" attitude to cloud their vision and block their contribution to the complex structure of the country; a man with a responsible job, who could take the time on his way to the office, to stop on a Jerusalem hill and wonder at the beauty of the sunshine on the golden buildings.

Dramatically, I found this spirit in the Prime Minister who chose to take precious minutes in these days of intense political activity, to speak to me in pure, almost biblical phrases. He told of his hopes that Israel will become a nation every Jew in the world will look to with pride — for its civilization, now being created by each of its citizens as they go about their jobs. With a light sure touch, he sketched plans for the future when the troubling days of the nation's infancy have passed. A cooperative society, with room for the best that is in every Jew who seeks it out — a new form for living, with the flowering of art, music, science, literature; all in the clear air of freedom.

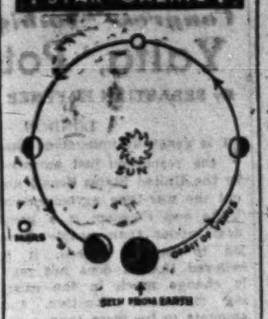
I saw these citizens going about their jobs in the unbelievable beauty of their ancient land. There are pictures in my mind's eye which I could not put on the film of my camera from simple reluctance to offend the dignity of many men whose dignity has been offended too often.

There is no "leaving Israel." Once it has come alive, it can only remain that way in the minds of those who are privileged to learn to know it. The vibrant glowing spirit of the people throughout this land challenges the best that is in every visitor. Hopefully, people everywhere will come to know it as it is — self-respecting, courageous, hard-working, and dedicated to creating a nation of free people in the piercing clarity of the light of these open skies.

CHILD PRODIGY CONDUCTS ORCHESTRA

Franco Medori (8), Italy's latest "boy wonder," conducts the orchestra at the New Theatre, Viterbo, near Rome. After the performance he was given a tremendous reception and awarded a gold medal of musical merit. Express Photo

STAR-GAZING



BEFORE leaving the evening sky in March Venus shines with its most brilliant light, as if to make its farewell more difficult for us. The brilliancy reaches its climax on the eighth of the month. The illustration above should make the problem already mentioned in this column, easier to understand. It may be remarked that the brilliancy does not increase directly with decreasing distance but in a squared proportion. However, with the brilliancy increasing, the duration of visibility after sunset decreases rapidly and at the end of the month Venus can on longer be seen with the naked eye. Due to the different "apparent" velocities of the planets, Venus once more passes by Mars on the 17th, but not nearly as close as in January. The moon, however, will be very close to Venus on the same evening and near Jupiter on the 18th and 19th.

In the spring, the winter constellations are "evidently" in the west. During the early evening hours we may still rejoice in Orion and Sirius, sparkling in the south-west. The Twins are near the Zenith, and the Lion can easily be found in the south-east, far above the horizon. At nine and seven p.m. at the beginning and end of the month respectively, Arcturus and Spica have just risen, the former with a yellow-reddish light, and Spica blue white, easily distinguishable due to their contrast in colour.

JOSEF SMOIRA

THREE-DIMENSIONAL FILMS EXCITE MOVIE INDUSTRY

Revolution in Hollywood

By a Special Correspondent

AN announcement heralding changes in the motion picture industry as revolutionary in scale as the advent of talking pictures has been issued jointly by Spyros P. Skouras, and Darryl F. Zanuck, of the 20th Century-Fox Company.

The Skouras-Zanuck statement revealed that 20th Century-Fox was converting its entire production output forthwith to a new photographic and sound system to be known as "Cinemascope".

The Cinemascope is a device which employs a distortion and rectification principle to permit filming in colour and projection on a screen two and a half times the ordinary size so as to give almost life-like animation to the players. This creates the same feeling of audience participation as attendance at a performance by living players on the speaking stage. The first picture to go into production using "Cinemascope" will be the film version of Lloy Douglas' book, "The Robe" with more worldwide premieres scheduled for next October 1. However, the company expects to give demonstrations of the new process in about eight weeks, which will include a completed sequence from "The Robe".

Same Cost

Filmed at no more cost than orthodox pictures, Cinemascope was invented by a famous Frenchman, Henri Chretien, Honorary Professor at the Sorbonne and at the Paris Optical Institute. Rights to the Chretien invention were acquired by Spyros P. Skouras. It was brought to technical perfection by Earl I. Sponable, New York technical director, and Sol Halprin, the studio's executive director of photography.

The lens restores to its proper proportions an image previously distorted — makes possible the "compression" on to 35mm film, of "wide angle" scenes. When the film is projected through a companion lens the distorted image assumes its former shape as a trick mirror reflection in a carnival fun house would straighten itself out if placed before a mirror with compensating distortions.

In effect, the lens makes a 35 millimeter camera and a 35 millimeter projector, do the work of machines three times as big and makes possible the photographing of scenery as the eye sees it. Projected onto the wide, curved field that the eye favours, it creates a third-dimensional illusion of real life. There is no distortion of images from any seat in a theatre — front, middle, side or rear — making one seat in a theatre as good as another for the first time in film history.

Special Lens

The only extra equipment needed in Cinemascope filming is the special lens attached to a regulation camera, while one or two extra microphones pick up the moving sound. In projection, a compensating lens is attached to an orthodox projector. Some re-wiring of theatre sound systems may be necessary to make the sound come from first one horn, then the other, as it comes from various places on the screen.

Screens, specially developed by the company for extra brilliance, may be any length to fit any theatre. The screen curves to a depth of five feet—enough to afford a feeling of engulfment reflecting annoying light from one curved side to the other.

Horizons are level, while the increased ratio of length to height of the screen permits scenery to be viewed more as the eye is adapted to see it — from side to side, not up and down. In this connection, it is recalled motion pictures had to sacrifice some of their screen's vital length when sound came because one side of the picture frame was used to record the sound track.

Immense Vistas

Due to the immensity of the screen, few entire scenes can be taken in at a glance, enabling the spectator to view them as in life or as one would watch a play when actors are working from opposite ends of the stage.

Columbia Pictures is the first of the big studios to admit it has more than a curiosity interest in "Cinerama". (Another new three dimensional process which involves the use of several cameras and projectors. The audience is required to wear special cardboard framed lenses supplied by the theatre, but any screen may be used). There are reports that Warner Brothers also has serious intentions about this process in photography and projection that now is exciting New York audiences, but studio sources are not ready to acknowledge anything as yet.

HOW TO REMOVE YOUR TENANTS

TOKYO, (NANA). — Japanese Landlords are doing some weird things to remove tenants and hold off creditors. Landlord Soichi Yamazaki, thwarted by the law in his efforts to evict the tenants of one of his houses, removed the tiles from the roof in order to force them out. Yamazaki, a dealer in fertilizer, stationery and paper said that high taxes had forced him to demand an increase in rent from the seven cents the tenants pay at present.

In Tokyo, the owner of a small department store called in a demolition squad to escape 30 creditors who wanted to take possession of his building. At 1 a.m. one night 50 'roustabouts', wielding firehooks, stone hammers and ripsaws charged the department store which they hawed, yanked and pounded with gusto.

The shop began to come down, but at this moment 10 armed policemen arrived; the wrecking crew fled.

The building is weak-kneed, but standing. The owner, Shojiro Shimamura, is in hiding, pursued by both creditors and police.

Black Market In Apocrypha

BETHLEHEM, Jordan.—BIBLICAL scholars are perturbed over the mushrooming here of a thriving "black market in Apocrypha" accompanying the greatest antiquarian boom in this area since the 1880's.

The boom was sparked by recent manuscript finds in Judean desert caves on the shores of the Dead Sea. The caves, easily reached from here, contain more manuscripts and fragments than archaeologists had expected.

Last December Father Roland de Vaux, director of the Dominican Archaeological School, identified a first century A.D. scroll found in a Dead Sea cave near Ain Fadesh as the original Aramaic text of the Apocryphal "Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs." The only versions of the testament hitherto known, he said, were Greek translations from the original.

Desert Beduin are constantly turning up in Bethlehem's bustling Manger Square with inscribed bits of ancient, withered leather or parchment, a surprising number of which are genuine.

Although trade in antiquities outside Government supervision is strictly proscribed, wealthy collectors and curio seekers have little difficulty in making contact with the intermediaries for the Beduins in cafes and souvenir shops that line the square. Private social clubs in the buildings above the shops and cafes offer a convenient location for further negotiations.

What distresses Franciscan and Dominican Bible scholars is not only that these black market deals prevent important documents from coming to public knowledge now, but that valuable items are frequently cut up into small bits in order to realize a greater profit.

Most of the "merchandise" on the black market comprises fragments of Torah scrolls from the destroyed synagogues of old Jerusalem. These were generally written in archaic Hebrew, and only trained scholars can date them at sight. N.Y.T.

Television Spreads Across World

WHEN President Eisenhower was inaugurated in Washington recently the ceremony was watched throughout the 3,000 miles width of the United States by 70 million people using 21 million television receivers. In Great Britain and Western Europe, an estimated 25 million people, using nearly three million television sets, will see Queen Elizabeth being crowned at Westminster next June.

These figures not only emphasize the intense popular interest in national spectacles; they also show the tremendous expansion that has been taking place in the use of television on both a national and an international scale. Like sound broadcasting which it is quickly superseding as an instrument of entertainment and culture in the home, television will soon pass from national to international exchange of culture. The first international television exchange between France and England last year will be followed by several this year with transmissions each way, shared by Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Western Germany.

France's Plans

In these countries and in Italy, Yugoslavia and Russia, plans for the inauguration or extension of services in 1953 are well advanced, while in Scandinavia transmissions are due to start in 1954. France, which ranks after the United States and Great Britain in television development, is to open three new stations at Strasbourg, Lyons and Marseilles, in addition to those at Paris and Lille, while future plans envisage three more, including Amiens and Nancy.

Western Germany is not far behind. The existing system of Berlin-Hamburg is being extended to Cologne and Frankfurt. West German television set manufacturers calculate on supplying 100,000 receivers during the year—roughly equivalent to the monthly output in Great Britain. West Germany viewers expect to be able to watch the Coronation in June. In Italy, where three main stations at Rome, Milan, and Turin will be operating, television has proved so popular that the output of sets is expected to exceed that of France. The Vatican also has its own transmitter.

Yugoslav Tests

Other European countries operating television are Yugoslavia where test transmissions are made from Belgrade, Russia which has a transmitter in Moscow and Eastern Germany with a transmitter in East Berlin. West Germans calculate that there are over fifty thousand sets capable of receiving the Communist transmissions in the Soviet zone. Both the transmission and the receivers are of poor quality.

As in sound broadcasting and radio telegraphy, British transmitting equipment is used throughout the world—from Thailand to Canada and even in the United States. In the British television system—which at present uses five high-power stations and before the Coronation will have two additional temporary low-power transmissions — extensive use is made of relays and outside broadcast units. Standardization by the British Broadcasting Corporation has enabled several television manufacturers to produce complete mobile units consisting of transmitters with aerial, together with studio cameras and control room equipment, for about £100,000 while the complete apparatus for operating a programme, including two units for outside broadcasts, costs approximately £150,000. Mobile relay units, such as are to be used at Belfast and Newcastle, giving two kilowatt power, cost £25,000

International Difference

Although television is an entirely modern development and still in its infancy in most countries there is regrettably little attempt at international standardization of its techniques and equipments.

The definition of detail in a television picture depends on two interrelated factors — the number of "lines" to each picture and the "bandwidth" of the signal carrying the picture information. Despite the setting up of international consultative committees, no effective uniformity has yet been attained in these matters. (OFNS)

These and other differences preclude the direct relaying of programmes from one wavelength to another for international exchange of programmes. Fortunately, however, it is possible for the picture produced by one system to be "viewed" by a camera of another system at some intermediate point, and relayed on the second system without any great loss of detail. The French programmes broadcast in Britain in 1952 demonstrated the efficacy of this method, in which the latest British television cameras were used.

Latin-American Statistics

The Latin-American countries, where the United States' technical influence is strong, are also expanding their television networks. The Argentine, for instance, has had a 45 kilowatt transmitter operated by Radio Belgrano at Buenos Aires since 1951, while Brazil has a low power transmission from Sao Paulo. Both Mexico and Cuba have linked up with United States operators, while Venezuela operates two services — one a Government 10 kilowatt transmitter with the United States equipment, and the other a five kilowatt commercial station with British apparatus.

In the Far East, Japan has just inaugurated an official service and two commercial companies expect to start transmissions during the current year. Thailand is soon to begin a service this year. In the British Commonwealth, Canada and Australia are extending their services.

W. MacLANAGHAN

Radio Review

Purim Plums

EVERYBODY tried very, very hard during Purim. Most programmes were specially adapted and even the music increased in tempo. Only the news ran its own grim course.

It is a pity that Kol Yisrael's *bonkomie* is concentrated into three intensive days and then laid aside for the rest of the year. Radio personell tend to ascribe the general lack of humour to the lack of humorists but the Purim effort revealed a basis that could with care be nurtured. The failure of some of the features can largely be attributed to lack of experience in these types of programmes. The Melavsky parody, Chanania Reichmann's topical jingles, the repeat of last year's Purim Musical Quiz, Dzigan and Shumacher — these were all broadcast on Sunday evening and constituted a serious attempt at a consistent humorous entertainment. Yet we will probably have to wait until next Purim to hear anything comparable with every one of these items.

The festivities opened on Friday evening with a "Humoresque' read by Shraga Friedman and Shmuel Segal. It took the form of an exchange of letters between a penniless poet and a penniless painter. The type of joke would have been familiar to anyone who has browsed through anthologies of humour, but it was still good fun. There is a wealth of such material in various languages which, like this item, would go quite successfully into Hebrew.

Classical Satires

Saturday's features were the least successful, the exception being the delightful Purim parodies read in the 'Workd of LIterature.' These were classical satires from Jewish literature and stood head and shoulders above anything else heard this Purim. They included parodies of the *Kiddush* and prayers; the irreligious daring of the bacchanalian humour was striking.

This programme also included a talk by Dov Sdan on Purim literature. He mentioned, among other works, Itzik Manager's 'Megillah Poems' which were featured later in the morning. Although on this occasion the juxtaposition seems to have been coincidental, it would be a good idea for the literary magazine occasionally to include talks that could be illustrated by the drama to be broadcast subsequently in the morning. Co-ordination between various series is still all too rare.

Saturday's musical quiz purported to describe a ball for composers and musical figures. It could be described as a pot-purim: there were a number of ingenious touches but the joke tended to be laboured and over-long. The addiction to producing humour by gramophone effects reached a reductio ad absurdum in the evening's programmes from Galai Zahal. There is no real humour in playing a record faster or slower than it is supposed to go or in putting on two records at the same time; such an effect may be amusing in context but definitely not in itself. The result was childish and irritating, especially when carried over into the period allotted for dance music. This attempt at mechanical humour is quite out of the Purim tradition.

The festivities concluded on Monday night with Goldfaden's "Story of a Prince"; but on that subject it seems prudent to remain silent.

Pick of next week's listening: "Story of an Orange" by S. J. Agnon (tonight at 9.45); Three musical versions of "Romeo and Juliet" (tomorrow at 9 a.m.); Alfred Neumann's "The Patriot" (Monday at 9.45); Moshe Pearlman on General Wingate (Wednesday at 9.45); Bach's C Minor Mass (Wednesday at 9.30).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 41.9, 31.3 & 822 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.), 7.59 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

4.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Oriental Music. 9.45 Close Down.

10.30 a.m. Music While You Work (R). 11.00 Music (R). 12.00 Programme for Hospitals. 12.30 Ballet Music (R). 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.49 Break for Music. 2.00 "Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Record Programme: "Pelleas and Melisande" (Faure); Piano Concerto No. 1 (Brahms). 7.00 Variety. 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Der Freischutz" (Weber), The N.B.C. Orchestra Conductor: Arturo Toscanini; "The Golden Spinning Wheel" (Dvorak), The B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra, Conductor: Sir Thomas Beecham; Violin Concerto No. 3 (Milhaud); The French Broadcasting Service Orchestra. Soloist: Lovis Kaufman; Symphony No. 3 (Saint-Saens), The Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra N.Y. Conductor: Charles Munch. 10.30 Songs. 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 9.00 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: "Romeo & Juliet" (Berlioz); Dost (Tchaikowsky); Ballet Suite (Prokofiev). Musical Quiz. 10.30 Viennese Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture (Bruckner); Symphony No. 4 (Roussell); Violin Concerto (Gruenberg). 12.35 Requests (R). 1.00 Cinemas & Theatre. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Central Records (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety. 4.35 Opera: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart), Act I. 7.00 "Harmonies." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Music (R). 7.45 Guests in the Studio. 8.00 Questions & Answers by S. Rosen. 8.30 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Melave Malka." 9.30 Folk Dances. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.25 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

466, 225, 126 & 41.9 M.

English News 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Youngsters. 4.00 Music (R). 4.30 Talk. 5.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 4.45 Professional Music. 7.00 Legends. 8.30 Folk Dances (R). 8.55 Talk. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (35.9 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 Shabbat Songs. 11.45 "The Jerusalem Forum."

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.30 Melave Malka. 11.35 "Behind the News." 11.40 Hora Medley.

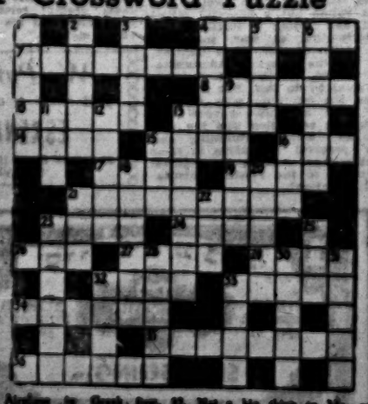
ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 206, 328 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Opera. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Bible Reading. 7.45 Friday Night Concert. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Folk Dances. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Songs. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (24.92 & 30.53 M.): 6.30-7.30 p.m. News, News Talk, British Album.

Tomorrow: 6.30-7.30 p.m. News, Parliamentary Review. Programme Parade. London Letter.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 4. Cats placed in a vegetable? 7. As earthquake, maybe? 8. Disinfectant on extra pungent? 10. A rich animal? 11. Stop! Not every glass has it. 14. Served a second purpose to a motorist. 15. Seasoned like Othello. 16. Descriptive of the fact. 17. Bird that provides a meal for fifty? 20. The prosecutor's threat? 22. Party an opposition conductor. 23. It's necessary to run away. 24. How thick can ice extend? 26. A's helpful to B in this act? 27. Suggested diner? 29. Star of a show. 32. Pinching in a corridor story? 34. Star of the Cannes fil. 35. He puts on a show. 36. Airplane to Greek archbishop?

DOWN. — 1. Many keys perhaps. 2. Vocal encouragement. 3. When fourbed a clue is understood? 4. He was involved in a plot. 5. Form of music in the Sahara. 6. Possibly lost on struggle. 9. Poem (2). A sparrow's call. 12. He puts on tapes on. 13. Always quiet. 15. Moving cabin boat for a moment. 16. "If Dorothy has one, it's wonder's not kiss a refrigerator? 20. Insurance and Bertie. 21. Mr. Wilson's head? 22. Show agreement. 23. Do in the danger sign. 25. The answer not to be returned. 28. Almond's dead body? 30. A common queens four. 31. Though drunk we come from. 33. Not a big thing to Mr. Hope. 33. He's handy to a mortuary.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Pastor. 5. Fit. 8. H.A.-H.E. 9. Roam. 10. Collar. 11. Newsreel. 13. Dune. 15. Ba. 16. El-gin. 17. Mo-ses. 20. A-lb. 22. Gas. 23. Mixer (cable). 24. Hovel. 26. Map. 27. Soup. 28. Flag-pole. 31. Power. 32. Soup. 33. Lose. 34. Spy. 35. Lounge.

DOWN. — 1. Pa-ced-e. 2. Col-ose-u-m. 3. Oboe. 4. Rac-ke. 5. Fame. 6. Tonic. 7. Harass. 12. Wit(h). 14. Hi-lo. 18. Ages. 19. S-ales-man. 20. Air-line. 21. Nip-ehi. 24. Hall. 25. Spare. 26. Molly. 28. Gaga. 30. Tan.

DIPLOMATS. FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES CLUBS. — HOTELS.

massive carved oak furniture, fine Persian rugs, candelabra etc. For sale from private household.

Inspection by Appointment

Apply: No. 668, P.O.B. 1128, Tel Aviv. No Dealers.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR RENT FLAT 1-2 ROOMS
Haifa or vicinity.
Write: No. 3181, Advertising Centre, 42 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

HOUSE IN TIV'ON
2 (or 3) furnished rooms and appurtenances
TO LET FOR 1 YEAR
Tourist preferred.
Tiv'on.
KOBLER, 86 Rehov Alonim.

TO LET
Nicely Furnished Room
in Tel Aviv, with big terrace and use of kitchen for 6-10 months, to single woman only. Guarantee 10 visits essential! Apply: Ehud's Advertising, 16 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE
3-ROOM FLAT
IN NEW BUILDING
Best position Ramat Gan.
Immediate occupancy
Offers to: No. 661, P.O.B. 1128, Tel Aviv.

2½-Room
Furnished Flat
TO LET
near Habimah.
M. Bahrman, c/o Rapheal and Bahrman, 46 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv, 5-1 4-6

NAHARIYA
4 DUNAMS
very good location, for sale.
Apply: No. 354, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

OPPORTUNITY
Cones — Artic & ice cream kiosk near bus terminus, Haifa suburb, for sale. Necessary capital about IL.7,500. Information: Landsberger's Agency, 31 Rehov Herzl, Haifa. Tel. 2193.

Want to hire
A SMALL
Car
in good condition without driver. *Apply: P.O.B. 633, Tel Aviv.*

WANTED
CAR
10 — 19 H.P.
1950 — 1953 MODEL
Apply between 10 — 12 a.m.:
S. MOGRABI, Sova Scrip Shop, 83 Rehov Gruenberg, Tel Aviv.

FOR RENT
CAR
Dodge 1948
4-door model
for 3 — 6 months.
Please apply: Bernstein, P.O.B. 633, Haifa.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays — Wednesdays — Fridays

Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet
TEL AVIV: 32 Nahlat Benyamin
15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street
RAMAT GAN: Bakel Lanoar

Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies.

ANTIQUES

ANTIQUES of all periods bought and sold (private museum). E. Marein Ltd., Zion Square, P.O.B. 652, Tel. 3615, Jerusalem.

BUSINESS OFFERS

WANTED partner in Tel Aviv for the exploitation of a de-oxidizing process/ Ferrosinbath, retail sale of Ferrosin including the filling of bottles. Offers to P.O.B. 133, Haifa.

DOGS

thoroughbred
DACHSHUNDS,
6 weeks old,
for sale. Well, 20a, Rehov Vitkin, Ahuza, Haifa.

FOR SALE, Kallina poodle cups. Welcomen. Herzlia B, Kaddi House.

GIFTS-SOUVENIRS

MAPS Universities, Rockefeller, 7 Princess Mary Ave, Jerusalem, offers a unique selection of genuine old maps and views of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. Also reproductions of historical interest and charming as pictures.

LESSONS

SPANISH lessons given by experienced teacher. Writes Cl. 22872, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

HEBREW teacher gives private Hebrew lessons. 22 Rehov Hagedud Haivri, first floor, Tel Aviv.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

RADIOPHONE 4 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem. Tel. 2674. Gramophones. Records, also Long-Playing. Purchase-Sale-Repairs.

PURCHASE-SALE

WANTED antique cupboard, bright colour, "Biedermeyer" or Dutch style preferred. Offers to: No. 19930, P.O.B. 31, Jerusalem.

EXCLUSIVE dining room suite and study "Chippendale," light bedroom suite, at bargain prices. Ambar, 122 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

PERSIAN carpets, biggest selection. Purchase, sale, repairing, exhausting. Katzenstein, 27 Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv.

GENERAL Electric Radio, new 7 tubes, for sale. On view: Gal, 3 Rehov Pevzner, Haifa, 4-6 p.m.

FOR SALE new General Electric 4 Burner, oven range, still unpacked. Rubinstein, Herut Ameidar, next to Klee Vitkin.

ROOMS-FLATS-HOUSES

WANTED large 2-room flat, centre Jerusalem or Rehavia. Offered: spacious 2-room flat, centre Jerusalem, suitable for office or physician. No agents. Phone 2911, Jerusalem or write: No. 19931, P.O.B. 31, Jerusalem.

TO LET 1-room-furnished flat for limited period. Apply: Cl. 22867, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

TO LET on Central Carmel furnished room with alcove, separate entrance, heated optional. Apply: No. 27001, P.O.B. 68, Haifa.

TO LET in Haifa town centrally located quiet or two furnished offices-rooms, also storage. For details apply: No. 27000, P.O.B. 68, Haifa.

BEAUTIFUL 2-room flat with large hall centrally situated, suitable for physician or lit immediately. Apply: Rahel Lanoar, Ramat Gan, or phone 7691.

FOR SALE one-room flat with all conveniences. Serpel, 149 Reh. Rav Kook, Ramat Gan Bet.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BAR DAVID LITERARY AGENCY, Talbieh, Jerusalem. Tel. 3030. Translating. Editing. Author's representatives.

WOMAN seeks half day's work (mornings) in Jerusalem, some nursing experience, references. Apply: No. 19911, P.O.B. 31, Jerusalem.

DEVELOP your Exports-imports by literate, experienced, independent correspondence (English, German). Part-time work accepted. Write: Cl. 22864, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

INDEPENDENT bookkeeper, greatly experienced and absolutely reliable, accepts part-time work. Write: Cl. 22838, P.O. Box 1125, Tel Aviv.

IMPORT-Export specialist, excellent organizer and salesman with initiative and wide commercial experience, best references, seeks responsible position. Offers to: No. 22828, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, trustworthy and reliable, accepts part-time work, also homework. English, Hebrew, German. Excellent references. Write: Cl. 22868, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Production Assistant,
experienced planning & costs, seeks employment. Write: Cl. 22869, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG Belgian girl, French-English, Hebrew, interested to do babysitting, Sleeping-in desirable. P.O.B. 278, Tel Aviv.

LADY seeks position as housekeeper with single person or small family. Sleeping-in considered. Please write: No. 27004, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

STENOGRAPHER (typist English, German, French, excepts dictation and copy work. Afternoon hours, own typewriter. Write: No. 27004, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

Job Hunting?
It's worth advertising in this column of THE JERUSALEM POST. Two insertions for the price of one. Minimum price 975 pruta for 15 words.

STAMPS

STAMPS Purchase-Sale Exchange. O. Apteker, 9 Rehov Hehalutz, Haifa.

VEHICLES

WANTED Car 10-12 hp. model 1950/3. Apply: P.O.B. 2701, Tel Aviv. Phone 8040 (10-2).

CARS, all types bought and sold, "Autex," P. Michaelis, 16 Derech Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv, Tel. 64256.

MISCELLANEOUS

Your WATCHMAKER is interested in prospering and considers himself Agency, Rehov Hahalutz, near Beaver Hotel.

LINEN mending by expert, also all other's kinds, very low prices. Apply: No. 19933, P.O.B. 31, Jerusalem.

Marriage in the Jewish State

By Gerda L. Cohen

ONLY when some peculiar prohibition brings a case to the courts is public attention directed towards the absence of civil legislation on personal status in Israel. Mandate law, where unrepealed by the Knesset, holds good; and matters of marriage, divorce, burial, were regulated in Mandate Palestine according to the Turkish "milet" system, whereby certain religious communities were recognised as having internal autonomy: the Rabbinate held supreme and sole authority over its own flock.

Compared with other ecclesiastical law, not to mention civil law in many secularized countries, our compound of Talmudic and Biblical formulas is extraordinarily sane and human. But that is not the point. If every Jew in Israel were compelled to wear earlocks, one could imagine the outcry. How odd, then, that the non-orthodox should swallow his bolus of tradition without too much fuss, where matrimony is concerned.

About four centuries ago, Joseph Caro codified a massive heritage of commandment and precept into the *Shulhan Aruch*, which guides the orthodox, and has not changed since then. The *Shulhan Aruch* was compiled with one predominant intention: to guard against assimilation into the hostile, alien outer world. The mother, guardian of the Jewish household, transmitted membership of the faith: the rabbis traced inheritance of Judaism through her, and even if she adopted another faith, her children would be claimed by the community.

On the other hand, so strictly ran the law that if someone had a non-Jewish mother but all grandparents and even father were Jewish, he would not be considered one of the Children of Israel.

Ex-communications punished those who left the faith to marry.

Sects and Minorities

In applying such a code to our own generation, in a country with dozens of sects and several large minorities, complications were bound to arise. None of the 163 rabbis licensed to perform marriage permit a union of Jew and non-Jew, and if undertaken by any other cleric, it would be invalid in the eyes of the law. To take a case in point: a Jew without Israel nationality, serving in the Israel Army, was married to a non-Jewish girl at her own Consulate, but after the Ministry for Religious affairs had informed the Ministry of Defence that it did not recognize the marriage, the bride's army allowance was stopped. If the couple remains in Israel, their children would be regarded as illegitimate, and neither parents nor children qualify for family benefits or reduction of income-tax.

What solution was forced upon dozens of young couples? They paid a visit to Cyprus and returned man and wife. This method is more popular than the expedient of changing faith; a conscientious priest would not accept "conversion for the marriage-certificate," and it is usually the non-conforming who consider a mixed marriage feasible and a declaration of faith hypocritical. Far easier to hop over to Cyprus, and obtain different passport particulars.

Such reliance on a passport as evidence of marriage begs the question: what is considered valid proof of a valid nuptial?

The Israel Rabbinate, which gives instruction to the Ministry for Religious Affairs in all points of law, was compelled to take note of both Sephardi and Ashkenazi ritual.

According to Oriental custom, a man need only recite the crucial line to his bride before two witnesses, and behold, they are wedded. Any symbol, not necessarily a ring, served to seal the bond. This meant that marriage contracted in play by teen-agers or under the influence of relatives had to be officially annulled. More than 100 such couples applied for divorce in 1952, thereby causing the Rabbinate a great deal of work. For divorce under Jewish law can be compared with procedure in many a secular State, it stands up to advantage. In the interest of "order," as the Ministry put it, it was laid down that every wedding must now be witnessed by one of the authorized rabbis and a certificate made out.

Reflecting the status of women at that epoch, Jewish law made no provision for wives wishing to divorce husbands. There is no legal escape, whether she be chained to a lunatic, a criminal, or simply someone who has abandoned his family. The difficulty can be overcome by a Court ordering the husband to pay an exorbitant marriage allowance, and compel him to give her freedom, but this offers no remedy against the mentally ill or the deserter. The position of "agunot" — wives left unable to remarry under Jewish law — has been ameliorated of late; evidence of the husband's presumed death was liberalized, and the Rabbinate arranged that soldiers going abroad could empower the Bet Din to execute a proxy divorce: soldiers' wives might thus remarry if their husbands did not return a reasonable number of years after the war. These "agunot" are classed as divorcées, not widows.

Priestly Clan

Divorcées may not wed anyone from the priestly clan, the "Cohanim". This Biblical ban caused trouble whenever a non-orthodox Jew, unaware of belonging to the priesthood, posted up the banns only to be told that his fiancé is unfit to marry a "priest". Another survival from Mosaic law has presented a conundrum to the courts. If a widow be childless, her brother-in-law is under categoric obligation to marry her (Levirate marriage) or release her by a somewhat repugnant ceremony known as "Halitza." Nowadays, the Rabbis insist on "Halitza," and Levirate marriage is never permitted. Suppose the brother-in-law lived behind the Iron Curtain, or was for any reason not available to perform "Halitza," the widow could not re-marry. After "Halitza," she assumed the status of a divorcée.

If a separated couple did not reach agreement on the custody of their children, Jewish law gave the mother right over her daughters, and over her sons until the age of six; after that the father had custody of the male children. This again reflects the inferior standing of mediaeval women.

Equal Rights Law

Whereas women of the Western world achieved emancipation during the last half-century, women of the East, and orthodox Jewish women generally, did not get *de iure* recognition of equal status. The Knesset has begun to rectify this position, over-riding the clerical pattern of personal status law in Israel. The "Women's Equal Rights Law" of 1951 put an end to the judicial inferiority of women: in opposition to rabbinical law, a woman can now testify in court and be deemed equal to a man in questions of property. In its early days, the Knesset had strengthened the condition of Oriental women by abolishing polygamy and fixing the age of consent at 17: another encroachment on ancient clerical privilege will be made by the draft Inheritance Laws. At present, each sect abides by its own custom: women are in the main discriminated against, and cases involving parties of different communities cause much difficulty. The new law will provide a uniform code based on an amalgam of legislation from various sources, both religious and national. A similar transference of Personal Status law from clerical to secular jurisdiction would appear to be essential for consolidating the rights of women.

This is the first of two articles on Civil Status Laws.

Hints of Grandeur

Drawn by DIANA HUGHES-HUGHES

The slim, black ottoman evening dress (left), with its two train-like panels, can be worn with a tiny "epaulina" or "shrug" jacket. On the right is an elegant cocktail dress with wide petal-puff sleeves, close fit-buttoned bodyline, and widening skirt pleated in at the waist. Both are C.D. Models from Harrods, designed by Christian Dior, who attended the first showing.

Coronation Cavalcade

By Diana Strode

LONDON. — Brilliant young artists, sculptors and veteran masters of vanishing crafts are at work in secluded studios in many parts of London, re-creating the Coronation cavalcade in full colour and detail. They are making a replica, two-thirds of the full size, which will stand, 100 feet long, 12 feet six inches high, and nearly 10 feet wide, at the Ideal Home Exhibition. This, sponsored by one of Britain's national newspapers, opens this month at Olympia, London. The cavalcade may afterward be sent on a tour of the United States and other countries.

There are three young women artists at work on it. They are Beatrice Bendelow, from Yorkshire, who is making the true-to-scale copy of the red morocco harness of the famous Windsor greys, and the black harness of four horses of the household cavalry for the Queen's standard bearer and three Guards officers; Norah Waugh and Ethelwyn Baker, both from Belfast in Northern Ireland are creating the uniforms for the Yeomen of the Queen's Guard, the Guards officers, coronation coach postillions, and the walking men who march beside the state coach. Hundreds of yards of real gold braid and aiglet cord and rich and lovely fabrics are being used for the uniforms and each will be meticulously tailored on to the figure of its wearer.

These lifelike figures were specially sculptured; they are over four feet high, some mounted, some on foot. The artists doing this work also are from Yorkshire — 25-year-old E. G. Adsetts and 27-year-old G. Fullard, both sculptors and both, like Miss Bendelow, associates of Britain's Royal College of Art. First they modelled the horses and men in sculptor's clay, then made plaster casts of them. The moulds for all the models were done by 50-year-old William Olds, a Londoner who has done moulding for Jacob Epstein and other great sculptors and is one of the very few piece-mould makers now to be found in Britain.

The very heart of the cavalcade — the coach itself — is being made at a famous London studio founded 70 years ago. The chief modeller here is Leslie Course, and the shop foreman is Alfred Abbott, who represents the fourth generation of his family to work there. More than 200 castings went to the creation of the coach—each formed from a meticulously moulded copy of the lovely counterpart. Even the seven famous panels, painted by Giovanni Ciprini, have been exactly reproduced. *NANA.*

An Israel Ambassador's Wife

LONDON. —

THE routine duties of an ambassador's wife were described by Mme. Zahava Elath, wife of the Israel Ambassador to Britain, in an address to the Luncheon Club of the Anglo-Jewish Association in London.

Mme. Elath mentioned particularly the period when her husband was the first Israel Envoy to Washington. From the day of arrival at the new diplomatic post, she said, invitations poured in to attend all sorts of functions, large and small, interesting and dull. It might well be said that a diplomat's life was a strictly functional one.

The most important gathering was the cocktail party, a blessing to the hostess, but a curse to those who must attend often more than one almost every day. "Everybody hates them, but all simply loathe not to be invited to them". It was in Washington that one realised that apart from the Republican Party and the Democratic Party there was also a third — the cocktail party.

Warm Welcome

Mme. Elath pointed out that Israel envoys (and their wives) had additional tasks, and also privileges not enjoyed by representatives of other countries.

"Wherever an Ambassador of Israel goes he is not a stranger. A warm welcome awaits him from the Jewish community, which at once makes him feel at home. It is not only the needs of Israel today that arouse the interest of Jews in our country and its representatives. The Holy Land has always been close to the heart of every Jew everywhere.

"Various organizations are working with tireless devotion to collect funds for houses, clothing, and food, for baby homes and training schools, for tools and machinery — all needed in Israel. Innumerable gatherings are held to aid these efforts, and at many of them the Ambassador and his wife are invited to be present".

To be the Israel Ambassador's wife, Mme Elath concluded, meant a full life with little leisure. *(JCFNS)*

Will Influenza Be Conquered?

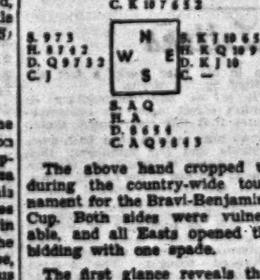
ACCORDING to experts of the World Health Organization who are following the development of the present influenza epidemic, scientists studying this problem in the 55 laboratories working on behalf of WHO in 44 different countries are on the point of mastering this disease, whose consequences are serious every winter for the national economies of the countries in which it is prevalent.

The WHO experts hope that, when they meet for the second time in Geneva in 1954, they will be able to announce that they have finally mastered this disease, thanks to the work carried out by a network of laboratories which the World Health Organization has established throughout the world and thanks also to the fact that for the first time it has been possible to use in good time a vaccine prepared in advance.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

DIFFICULT TO BID



The above hand cropped up during the country-wide tournament for the Bravi-Benjaminy Cup. Both sides were vulnerable, and all Easts opened the bidding with one spade.

The first glance reveals that the North-South partnership has a lay-down for seven clubs, in spite of the moderate joint holding of only 5½ honour tricks. The slam is assured by the following factors: the excellent fit in trumps, the irregular distribution (two singleton aces), and the favourable position of the spade king.

It is, however, very difficult for the pair to reach even the slam, unless they use a hit-and-miss method. Let us take a typical example. East bids one spade, and South doubles. (Although a double is not advocated in view of the singleton heart, let us assume that South does double, since this will make matters easier.) Now North takes a plunge and replies with three clubs. (Here again we do not like the call, because his clubs are weak, but this too will be found to be the most constructive bid in the right direction.) Let us assume furthermore that East gives a heping hand and overcalls three hearts.

What action should South take now? He should credit his partner with some high cards in diamonds for his jump, but this will not necessarily guard him against the loss of two tricks in diamonds. No amount of asking bidding will elicit North's ability to control that suit twice. Even if we assume that a four diamond call would be construed as an asking bid —it definitely is not—North's reply of five diamonds will not guarantee that he does not hold the ace and two little diamonds.

There appears to be only one safe way to reach the slam: the now currently applied system of cue-bids. Under this system South caps East's three hearts with three spades, North bids four diamonds, and South calls four hearts. North might now rebid five diamonds to show second round control, and since this already steers the partnership into a small slam at the least, the question remains whether South should now take the plunge of a possible diamond loser—North might after all hold something like ace, king and a small diamond —then he should rebid either five spades or five hearts. Both these bids reveal such tremendous strength, that any North worth his salt should be tempted to contract for seven clubs.

A Mixed Pairs Tournament was played in Jerusalem a short while ago. Ten pairs competed, ad prizes were awarded for the first three pairs. The results are:

1.	Mrs. Hahnbach-Eytan	59½ points
2.	Dr. and Mrs. Erdman	52½ "
3.	Mrs. Klein-Grossberg	79 "
4.	Mr. & Mrs. Shenah	78 "
5.	Mrs. Eytan-Glaser	71½ "
6.	Mrs Hahn-Weinbach P.	69½ "
7-8.	Mrs. Wunsh-Alexander	67½ "
	Mrs. Hahn-Klatzer	
9.	Mrs. Shapira-Weinbach E.	63½ "
10.	Mr. & Mrs. Kissinger	54½ "

שביט
SHAVIT
Coffee

Painless and Radical
REMOVAL OF HAIR
from face and legs, without electrolysis or wax. Brand-new method.
Clair
73 Rehov Ahuzath. Tel Aviv.

Ladies!! A Letter to You

Dear Madam,

Loveliness and beauty are not just gifts bestowed by nature. With proper and continuous care you can acquire that attractive complexion you are anxious to have.

Matkon Cosmetics have proved beyond doubt that they are worth the renown they have enjoyed. There is every reason for it: All means have been explored and best quality materials are being used to manufacture exclusive products that will ensure the best results.

Matkon products are stocked by all reliable dealers who will give you advice as to the correct use of our specialities. So, do not allow your skin to wither with age. Start and persevere with your *Matkon* treatment today and success will crown your efforts.

In case you have any difficulty in choosing the preparation, do not hesitate to write to us and we shall be delighted to help you.

Yours Very Truly
MATKON LABORATORY
P.O.B.409, Jerusalem. *(Advt.)*

WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

By Leo Heiman

"IN the event of another war, it is my conviction that the services of women, both in uniform and in essential industry, would be mandatory," declared President Eisenhower in 1947, when he was Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Whether this means that women will be drafted into the United States Armed Forces in the event of war is still doubtful, but the five American armed services — Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines and Coast Guard — which rely on women volunteers to bolster their ranks, have recently opened an all-out propaganda campaign aimed at getting more and more volunteers.

During the last war, more than 250,000 women served as members of the U.S. Armed Forces, all of them on a voluntary basis. Women were drafted only in Britain and Russia during the war and served as volunteers in German and Free French forces. Now, women are integrated into the armed services of seven nations: United States, Britain, Russia, France, Poland, China and Israel. Turkey, for a very long time conservative in this respect, is now establishing a women's service patterned along Israel lines. Israel, however, is the only country in the world where women are conscripted in peace-time and developments here, with regard to regular women service, are being studied with great interest by military manpower experts of many foreign countries. A French manpower expert estimated some time ago that Israel is so far along and so developed in this vital respect, that it will take for France's armed services at least five years to catch up with Israel's developments in "womanpower" exploitation.

Conscription

Women volunteers have always served with most of the armies in the world. During the last war, more than two million women were uniform on both sides of the front. Today, however, most of the foreign military manpower experts agree with Israel's point of view which holds that if the efficiency of the armed forces is to be maintained at all times, women must also be maintained at all times as a component part of the forces, and therefore they must be conscripted.

The reason is very simple: apart from the fact that there are more than 200 occupational specialities in all military fields which are actually better filled by women than men, and also apart from the women's excellent psychological value in the forces, there is also the fact that women are desperately needed to solve what is called in military language "the overhead problem." This is a very old problem which probably existed even when Joshua Ben-Nun organized his army. In his time, of course, the overhead problem was very simple, since his only non-combatant soldiers were probably a few cooks, servants and messengers. In this atomic age, however, the overhead problem is much more acute: to keep a single fighting man supplied, fed, transported and cared for, many more men in non-combat jobs are needed. The lowest modern overhead in the world today belongs to the Red Chinese Army where it is 1:1, which means that for every combat soldier there is only one non-combat one. This is mainly due to the fact that the Chinese People's Army, for all its size and strength is, according to modern standards, still very primitive. Its supply, transportation and medical problems are among the simplest in the world: the Red Chinese soldier marches on foot, carries a sack of rice on his back and usually dies when wounded.

Even the Soviet Army, which certainly cannot be accused of coddling or pampering its soldiers, could not keep the overhead lower than 1:3. The German Army during the last war had a 1:4 overhead, the lowest possible for a European army. The British Army today has a 1:7 overhead, while the U.S. Army, with its biggest supply problems and longest transportation lines in the world, has also the biggest overhead in the world—1:12.

Combat Duty

According to a recent estimate, there is room for at least half of an entire armed force to be composed of women. There is no need to go that far, for a woman's primary duty in war as in peace is to be a mother, but a very great chunk of the troublesome overhead can easily be sliced off by drafting women. Generally, women are not used on combat duty, not because they are not as good as men, but because of several serious psychological, ethical and other reasons. Women fought with distinction in Israel combat units during the War of Liberation, and earned many medals and decorations as first-class combat fighters in France, Yugoslavia, Poland and Russia. Proposals are now being studied by military manpower experts to use women in combat units, though on non-combat duties. Thus, an infantry regiment of 4,500, has a 700 overhead of its own, can effectively use about 400 women as medical, administrative and communications personnel to cut this overhead by more than 60 per cent. In the Air Force, women can serve as pilots and navigators of transport, liaison, rescue and ambulance aircraft. In the Soviet Air Force during the last war, 3,000 women were decorated for combat duty as pilots, radio-operators, bombardiers and navigators.

In the words of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, who was Assistant Secretary of Defense in President Truman's Cabinet, and one of the world's greatest military manpower experts: "Everyone must understand that today, when the very existence of our democratic way of life is threatened, we must call upon all our strength. Everyone of us must understand that our women, no less than our men, must come forward to accept the challenge."

gardening notes

WHEN you select trees for your garden several factors, among them climate and size of the garden must be taken into consideration. In Jerusalem and the hills of Judea, tropical and subtropical trees such as *Poinciana regia* or all kinds of *Ficus* (except *Ficus carica*, the fig) should not be planted. There are however a number of trees which thrive in most regions. As for the size of the garden, you should not plant a tall and spreading tree in a limited area, where you want to grow vegetables and flowers as well.

Eucalyptus and *Casuarina* should be excluded because of their long and spreading roots which use up a great part of the nourishment of the soil, so that no other plant can grow nearby. Their roots may occasionally penetrate sewers. Both *Casuarina* and *Eucalyptus* should not be planted in Jerusalem and environs, even in large parks because of their brittle wood and the fact that their thick branches are subject to storm damage and may be the cause of serious accidents. The false acacia or locust tree, *Robinia pseudacacia* and the white popular, *Populus alba* should not be planted near a sidewalk or on a narrow street because the surface roots often break, or push up the pavement. Both trees send up suckers (netzarim) which sometimes come up several metres away from the parent tree. Nevertheless, they are among our best trees and should be planted in large gardens. The Tree of Heaven, *Ailanthus glandulosa* should not be planted in a garden because of its troublesome suckers and the tendency to spread as a seedling.

Favourite Deciduous Trees

The Fig, (t'enah) and the Berry (tut) are tall spreading trees which can be planted in almost any part of the country. They are best placed on a big lawn or in a large courtyard. *Prunus Pissardii*, the purple-leaved or cherry plum is a free-growing vigorous tree with deep purple leaves and one of our best ornamental trees. The large flowers are pink and the fruit can be eaten fresh or used for jam. This tree thrives very well in Jerusalem.

If planted with naked roots, all the above mentioned fruit trees should be planted not later than the first week in March.

BEN GINATH

Help Burst Loose in Holland

By Henriette Boas

AMSTERDAM. —

The Dutch morning paper "De Telegraaf" of February 21 dedicated two full pages "to our good friends in many parts of the world who spontaneously came to our aid." Twenty-four countries, among them Israel, each received a paragraph in their own language and in Dutch translation, with specific reference to the help they sent.

The paragraph devoted to Israel read as follows:

A young state, a threatened state, but a state on which the world can rely, a state that does not talk in the language of flowers but in the language of fruit.

A ship entered Amsterdam harbour yesterday flying the blue-and-white flag of Israel, her holds filled with a national product, and orange, destined for the stricken areas.

A precious and valuable gift, the juice of which will give new strength to a people gravely stricken.

Inundated with Clothing

A serious headache to the Netherlands Red Cross is the enormous amount of clothing which has reached and is still reaching Holland from every part of the world. The quantities are so vast that, the chairman of the Netherlands Red Cross, Mr. A. van Emden, declared that they would suffice not only to clothe the 65,0000 evacuees till the end of their lives, but were enough for several hundreds of thousands. The Netherlands Red Cross, he added, is at present the largest storeroom in Europe, and storage will cost money. It is impractical to store the clothing for a number of years, during which their condition would certainly deteriorate. In many cases it is no longer possible to return the clothing as various shipments have been mixed up.

A sale whose proceeds would benefit the National Disaster Fund might, on the other hand, seriously harm the Netherlands textile trade, which has already experienced difficult times and so lead to further unemployment. Some of the clothing will be given to international organizations.

The remainder will be available for refugees in West-Germany from behind the Iron Curtain, Palestine Arabs in the Gaza district, the Lebanon and elsewhere, displaced persons in Yugoslavia and Trieste, and perhaps victims of the Korean war. The Netherlands Red Cross, which is the recipient of all the clothing sent for the flood victims, has discussed the matter with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, the Dutchman Mr. G.L.V. van Heuven Goedhart, and with the International Red Cross. On behalf of the latter Judge Emil Sandstroem (the former U.N.S.C.O.P. Chairman) and some of his colleagues visited Holland last week.

Tongues Tell a Story

By A Doctor

MANY patients must have wondered what it is that the doctor can possibly learn from the quick glance he takes at a stuck-out tongue.

In that second or two, the doctor looks with practised eye for many tell-tale signs which are invaluable in helping him to make a diagnosis or to watch the progress of an illness.

The first thing looked for is furring... a white fur often signifies merely that the patient is eating insufficient solid food. It occasionally indicates a stomach or bowel upset of an acute or chronic nature. A coloured fur either gives a clue as to what medicines the patient has been taking or, if it is lightly brown, may indicate appendicitis. A deep brown thick fur indicates sometimes severe kidney damage.

The dampness of moisture of the tongue shows quite well the state of some of the blood's normal constituents. A very damp tongue may indicate high fever.

The smell of the breath as the patient puts out his tongue can sometimes help a doctor to diagnose diabetes which in severe cases causes the breath to smell of acetone. In bowel upsets too, the breath has definite characteristics which the doctor is trained to recognize.

The way a patient puts the tongue out is also most revealing — slowly and carefully if it is sore as in some vitamin deficiency diseases; trembling in certain gland and nerve diseases.

In some illnesses the tongue is ridged, and in epilepsy it often shows scars of recent bites. Some infectious diseases bring out a rash on the tongue.

Ear-ache may be caused by a lump on the tongue which the patient never even suspected he had.

And lastly, but by no means least, the doctor may discover an illness of the tongue itself such as an ulcer or a small growth of which the patient had been quite unaware.

A short, quick look may in fact tell the doctor a very significant story.

Let the Eyes Feast

By Molly Bar-Lyons

YOUR table needn't be covered with damask and crystal to make it pleasurable: supper in the kitchen or on the porch can be a joy with a checkered tablecloth and a bunch of scarlet anemones in a green jug. You can use a nylon cover to save your tablecloths in these days of expensive laundry, but how pleasant it is with a cheerful table centre of a few green leaves, or a ferny plant, or a bowl of oranges, grapefruits and lemons.

Festive Occasions

Every festival is occasion to have fun with a table arrangement. On Tu B'shvat, for instance, I borrowed my children's WIZO dolls and put them around a dish of earth with a sprig of pine to symbolise Israel children planting a tree. The kids loved it and kept it in their room for days after: our austerity meal had become quite festive because of the theme we followed through in the decoration. In mid-summer, when flowers are expensive, I sometimes make a lily pond which is strikingly effective and novel. Upon a flat glass or brass dish, containing a little water, I put pebbles and stones to one side. Amid these I put either bits of onion stems or other vegetation resembling plants along the marshes (when the crocuses come out, these are very decorative in such an arrangement). I cut up one or two tiny red pimiento peppers into the shape of water lilies — the seeds within, and the petals without, — they look like the real thing. Put small geranium or other round leaves floating next to these peppers and you have a very charming table centre.

Don't hesitate to use vegetables for table centres. On Succot — with our long table of guests — I piled every kind of fruit and vegetable, with leaves and berries from the middle of the table, spilling downwards: it brought ohs and ahs of delight from all our guests. One of the most charming luncheon tables I enjoyed recently was for a small party at quite a long table (it's worth putting in an extra board for the effect of spaciousness): a mound of oranges, with foliage, was piled on that table, like a cornucopia of plenty. The meal was simple, but the feeling it left one with was of splendour.

Almond Blossoms

My children, like most youngsters, are forever bringing home beautiful stones. This week they brought two large ones with cavities in them: We brushed up the stone and polished it, and filled the holes with spring flowers — cyclamen and anemones and narcissus. Right now, of course, nothing is more beautiful than the almond blossoms: don't crowd them together — a few — just one spring even — in a low base, to make a Japanese design will delight the eye far more than a mass of bloom crammed into a vessel. The same is true of the cyclamen: if you arrange them carefully you get the effect of a mauve ballet.

Colourful China

Our fields and wadis always have so much to offer for table decoration. Short boughs and coloured berries of the pepper tree are always attractive on a table. Thistles and weeds, in rustic vases, are a safe bet for beauty. In the olive season, you'll find a sprig with the fruit on it — this time in a gaily-coloured container, are a thing of loveliness. Interesting pieces of China — a colorful tureen, for instance, make a table centre all on their own. Toys and ceramic animals can make a novel showing.

Keep your centre interesting and not overdone. A refreshing little bunch of yellow nasturtiums will win far more applause than a bunch of American beauty roses. To appreciate the fine art of making your board the beauty spot of your home, and to get your imagination working on ideas of your own, I suggest reading the interesting book with its many photographs entitled 'The Book of Table Arrangements' by Patricia Easterbrook Roberts (£2.75) published by Crown. I came across it recently and have been having twice the pleasure out of meals as before.

REMOVAL of FACE HAIR
by electric therapy.
Guaranteed no after - growth.
Face treatment
H. Hellbrun
13 Beth Hasheva Lane (near 98 Allenby Rd.)
TEL AVIV

Need CASH?
LOSEBAND "THERET" (Pawnbroker)
LEND
on jewellery and articles of value
11 Rothschild Blvd. cor. Allenby Rd., Room 1. Tel. 4591. Tel Aviv.

We take pleasure in informing our clients that the well known
PEDICURIST "JEDIDA"
again works with us. Make your reservation early by phoning 2052
SALON ROBERT
27 King George Avenue, Jerusalem.

"TNUVA BUTTER"
With reference to queries published lately in the daily press on the quality of the locally produced butter, we wish to inform consumers that "Tnuva" butter is made of pasteurized cream only, in accordance with hygienic rules and the strictest precautions to protect the consumers' health.
TNUVA CENTRE

ENGLISH BOOKS AND PLAYS

Letter from London

By OLIVIA MANNING

Spring this year started in September and has progressed without "set-up" until now. The Weather Man tell us it has been the longest and coldest winter in living memory and it has certainly seemed so. The Spring publishing season has been with us for some time, and with the new mildness in the air, the first tips of green pushing up in the gardens, everyone's spirits have risen. A new politeness has appeared among 'bus conductors, a new cheerfulness among people on 'buses, a new optimism (not particularly justified by the newspapers) seems to overlie the world. People are buying cotton dresses they may never get a chance to wear, for England has more than once known, after such a winter, a summer without one really hot day.

Poets' background

The truth is that no English child is ever spoilt, for almost every promised picnic is spoilt by rain and every holiday a fortnight of blighted hopes. The result is that at an early age they take to dreams and very soon after put them down on paper or canvas. Napoleon described the English as a nation of shopkeepers, and Chesterton wisely commented that had Napoleon looked a little further he would have discovered that that was why we are also a nation of poets, so often have our poets been the children of the *petite bourgeoisie*. He was writing, of course, of a time when the facts of a poet's background would be widely known among his public: when to be, like Shelley or Byron, an aristocrat was to have an immediate advantage over such a poet as Keats, the chemist's apprentice, who might, had he lived, have spent a whole lifetime trying to catch up with them.

Those poets who were the sons of shopkeepers had more to dream about — not only the sunny days they never saw but all the joys they might have known had they been born in the big house instead of in the cottage at its gate.

Italian Interlude

Those days are not yet passed, but they are passing. I read all that Mr. Cecil Day Lewis writes, but I could not tell you to which income group his parents belonged. I certainly do not care. Had we been poet and reader of the 19th century we would both have been not only aware but acutely conscious of this fact. But as a poet his inspiration remains much the same as that which set the 19th century poet to work. Like Shelley, Byron, Keats, the Brownings and hundreds of lesser names, he has followed to Italy that eternal desire of the English poet for sunlit beauty. In "An Italian Visit" (Cape, 7/6), Mr. Day Lewis takes us first in a flight over the Alps and clouds to Rome, then by road through Siena to Florence, describing on the way his multitude of thoughts and impressions, using the styles of other poets here and there.

The first and final passages give us dialogues between three men, Tom, Dick and Harry, who represent the three sides of man's own nature — the pleasure lover, the perfectionist scholar and the social reformer. Mr. Day Lewis uses colloquialisms effectively and, worrying though these sometimes are, they are of the nature of modern poesy. The whole poem has simplicity and beauty and will be widely read by those who are pained by the obscure and jarring elements to be found in the poetry of less traditional poets.

Novels these last few weeks have been rather disappointing and it is difficult to hit on one that has been particularly outstanding. The most important works — "Requiem for a Nun" by William Faulkner, "The Blue Hussar" by Roger Nimier, and "Diplomatic Diversions" by Roger Peyrefitte — are all imports.

"The Blue Hussar" (McGibbon and Kee, 12/6) which is a rambling, amusing and frank war book, somewhat picaresque in quality, is an interesting example of the influence of modern American fiction on modern French fiction — an influence that will not seem particularly fortunate to those who have always admired the French genius for exact expression and perfection of style.

Galaxy of Stage Stars

The most interesting dramatic event of the year has been the series of great plays put on at the Lyric, Hammersmith, by the famous actor John Gielgud. The latest of these, Congreve's "Way of the World," met with some adverse criticism in the press, but was received with enormous enthusiasm by large audiences.

Seldom before have so many famous names appeared on one and the same programme. The major comic part of the aging but still amorous Lady Wishwell was taken by Margaret Rutherford who must have been seen many times in English farces by Israel cinema audiences. In the "Way of the World" Miss Rutherford excelled herself both as an actress and a humourist. Other parts were taken by John Gielgud, Paul Schofield, Pamela Browne and Eileen Herlie and it will be long before these magnificent players are likely to be seen together again.

The costumes, elaborate and luxurious, almost overwhelmed their wearers and it says much for the quality of the acting that it was able to rise above them.

The World of D.H. Lawrence

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF D.H. LAWRENCE. By Harry T. Moore. Allen and Unwin, London. 25s.

Perhaps no other writer of recent years has suffered so much from personal publicity as D.H. Lawrence. The "Lawrence war" continued long after the writer's death, with attacks and counter-attacks from protagonists on both sides. For Lawrence the man, as well as Lawrence the writer, provoked fierce loyalties and antipathies.

And his literary exploration of sexual life scandalized even those readers who shy away from "Literature" into reading the titillating "Lady Chatterley."

That is why Mr. Harry Moore's scholarly, careful appraisal of the man and his work, although it errs on the side of sobriety, is a valuable contribution to the swollen collection of Lawrentia.

Mr. Moore has made a thorough, painstaking survey of Lawrence's life and work; his acount includes a little fresh material, an intelligent resumé of what is already known (including critical opinion) and some previously unpublished illustrations. Critically Mr. Moore baulks the issue. He has unbridled praise for Lawrence's vibrant prose; but for Lawrence the prophet, the philosopher, the man of ideas, he is restrained and cautious.

"The Plumed Serpent" confronts many of its readers with an experience that is often found in Lawrence; although the idea of the novel and the people in it, may not be satisfactory to the reader, he finds the writing superb." Or to put it more bluntly, Mr. Moore seems to be telling us that it is not what Lawrence says but the way that he says it. What he omits to say is that to read Lawrence is primarily an emotional and not an intellectual experience; and that Lawrence successfully developed a mode of expression to convey his instinctive feeling for nature and the struggle of sex.

That Lawrence is a significant writer, Mr. Moore has no doubt, "one of the richest reading experiences of our time" is his label.

For the reader who concurs with this view, this account of D.H.L. is a valuable guide, pointing up highways and byways, but leaving the traveller to glean what he may.

JUNE ROSE

REGENCY MANNERS

TROY CHIMNEYS. By Margaret Kennedy. Rinehart, New York. 240 pp. $3.

It is strange, but since Miss Kennedy has taken, like many another writer, to presenting us with a novel a year, the quality of her work has improved so much her books are now almost as good as "The Constant Nymph." This time she borrows a device from the Boswell discoveries (memoirs, diaries and letters found in an old mansion) and tells the story through two memoirs written by the main character, and a few letters by others. They are somewhat superfluously and confusingly, I think, held together by two or three letters written in 1879 and 1880 by members of the family who took an interest in the odd figure of the hero.

The story itself takes place about 70 years earlier, in Regency days. It tells of Lufton Miles, a poetical, generous, hotblooded young man, son of a parson on the fringe of the gentry, who like most of us, possesses "a second soul within his breast". With the difference that he is only too well aware of it and when he commits some act unworthy of himself, he is ready to cry in his heart: "It was not I — it was Pronto," the nickname he has given to his other self by those who know no other — and that Pronto is a careerist pure and simple, ready to do anything (within the code of Regency honour, of course) — to attain an income and a "place". This expression in the parlance of the times means what we should today design as a "Cushy job".

Miles as a very young man falls in love with a half-French girl who has been saved romantically from the "noyades" in Nantes perpetrated by the Jacobins; she is pretty and endowed with all the allure of an unfortunate stranger. She is unfaithful to him, proves to be a wicked shrew and who ruins her husband, Miles' friend and cousin Ned, and in the end surpasses Miles' death, just as he is on the point of winning a girl far more worthy of him, with whom he hopes to live happily at Troy Chimneys, getting rid of the ambitious and unscrupulous Pronto self for ever.

The book is most delightfully written in the language of Jane Austen, and will be best enjoyed by those who have some knowledge of Regency mentality and manners.

PAULA ARNOLD

Look Beats Book

Half the book readers in New York admitted having stopped reading entirely when they got a television set, according to a UNESCO survey issued in Paris this week. Sixteen per cent read less than before and only 33 per cent claimed to have been unaffected.

Stamp of the Week

WATERSNOOD

A special stamp, a copy of which reader H. Preger of Lydda has supplied has been issued by the Netherlands Postal Services on the occasion of the flood disaster.

The stamp was produced and issued within five days only, and the entire proceeds of the 10 cent surcharge will be devoted to the victims of the flood.

Available during February and March, the stamp will be valid until the end of 1954. Dimension: Sixteen., perforation 13½.

STAMPS

of Israel and the whole world.
PURCHASE — SALE
Detailed list of prices for Israel stamps — 100 Pr.
"STAMPS", 16 Rehov Shenkin P.O.B. 4307, Tel. 63307, Tel Aviv.

VIOLET CITRON — ARABS AND EUCALYPTUS.
Oil. From the Artists' exhibition which opens at the Artists' House, Jerusalem, tomorrow.

Pitfalls of Epic Poetry

AHAT (ONE) A Poem. By Anda Pinkerfeld-Amir, Dvir, Tel Aviv. 214 pp.

Without desecrating the memory of "one" Rahel Zeltzer and those like her who fell upon the altar of national liberation, we shall have to air our doubts as to the literary achievement lying in this great and sincere effort by Anda Pinkerfeld-Amir to create an epic of a Jewish hero of today.

The life of the real Rahel was indeed typical and tragic. From the brief lines of her diary we learn that she was born in 1927; in October 1941 came the Ghetto, in June 1942, "Deportations," then "My Mother's Arrest," "Embarking," "The Boat Sinks," etc., and it is with these threads that the imagination of the poetess weaves the great, historical saga we are familiar with: War, Ghetto, Partisans, Aliyah Beth, Cyprus, Palmach, the Battles for Liberation.

Yet wherein lies the failure? We can only suggest some of the reasons. First of all, the character of the heroine. She is too passive. Things are happening to her, and she lets them take place with no more than acquiescence. She hides in the haystack and lets David be torn by the dogs, obeying as it were her mother's commandment to accept the sacrifice of others in her place. This makes her the kind of heroine it is difficult, except sentimentally, to identify yourself with. She lacks personality, living depth.

There is, secondly, the failure of the artistic medium. For over 200 pages, Anda Pinkerfeld sustains a rhymed hexameter — a feat of perseverance. She has trodden where others, of reputation, have not dared: epic poetry! Our age, in general, Hebrew verse included, has not risen to the epic. The poet who accepts this challenge must know what he is facing. It is not sufficient to write a rhymed novel which, even as a novel, is average. One must feel the surge of poetry; we don't.

Thirdly, in feeling a real story, the poetess should have tackled the problem of how realism needs to be presented from its profoundest aspect. The camera must be focussed simultaneously upon the hero and society. You cannot go along on cliches. Every time a German went up stairs, it was not a heavy boot which was heard; in every forest, there are no "rabbits, fawn and lamb" who seek cover. We dread using the word banal. Constantinople, Nahariya, the Wailing Wall — they are too much like picture-book descriptions.

Lastly comes the failure of language, of poetic style. We maintain that it is not a matter of taste whether the writer uses Hebrew to the full breadth of its modern development. True, Anda Pikerfeld-Amir has gone her own way which is not in the mainstream of modernizations in Hebrew. But if this book is meant for the young generation — and we certainly want them to read of the Rahels — then there is something flat. What is needed is sharpness, brilliance with clarity.

Indeed, clarity is the main virtue, if any, of "One."

DOV VARDI

Life and Letters

Zion (The New Judaea)

The latest issue of this monthly magazine of the World Zionist Organization is of more than usual interest. Apart from regular features, contributions include "Lest We Forget 1953" by S. Adler-Rudel, an article "Exit Pan-Arabism," by I. A. Abbady, and a survey "Israel's Basic Economic Tasks," by S. Riemer.

In "The Rescue of a Generation," M. Kol retraces the history of Youth Aliyah; R. Avinoam writes on Gevilai-Esh ("Burning Scrolls"), his edition of works by 104 soldiers who gave their life for Israel; Max Nordau is the subject of two contributions, by the editor J. Hodess, and Z. Y. Finkelstein. The editor also contributes a pertinent note on pig-breeding. In an article "Moscow and Jerusalem" Z. Mayer attempts an analysis of the Soviet attitude to Jews and Israel.

Laski's Life

Mr. Kingsley Martin's "Life of Harold Laski" areviewed in these columns on January 30) comes in for a few critical remarks by George Lichtheim, who writes in the "Twentieth Century":

Mr. Martin has done his best for 'Harold' as he persists in calling him, and in the process drawn a very engaging portrait of an exceptionally gifted young man who somehow never quite grew up. Laski ran away from home at 18 to marry a woman eight years his senior, wrote editorials for the "Daily Herald before he was 21, and by the age of 25 had become a lecturer at Harvard and something of a celebrity. The reverse side of this precocious brilliance was a fundamental lack of depth which showed up in his later work; a fact admitted by Mr. Martin.

It is an odd commentary on Laski's effect upon his contemporaries that this biographical sketch shows him to have been both more amiable and less intelligent than most people thought. He was strenuously devoted to the Labour movement and literally worked himself to death on its behalf. As for the quality of his mind, it is enough to say that he succeeded in creating a public which takes the "New Statesman" seriously as a vehicle of advanced thought. The devoted readers of that periodical are Harold Laski's true legacy to posterity, for he was a great deal more successful in winning friends and influencing people (especially students) than in clarifying political theory.

Mr. Martin, who cannot be expected to see the humorous side of the matter, has written a candid but fundamentally uncritical memoir of his old friend and political mentor which will, one hopes, be widely read for the good things it contains, chief among them a polite letter from Mr. Churchill to Laski in 1942, explaining why it was not practicable at that moment to ask Parliament to introduce Socialism.

'Talluiah' in Court

The settlement was announced last week before the High Court of Justice in London of a libel action by Miss Olga Lindo, an actress, against Victor Gollancz Ltd., as publishers of "Tallulah", best-selling autobiography of Tallulah Bankhead.

According to "The Times" Law Report, a passage in the book stated that when "Rain", a play based on a story by Somerset Maugham was first performed it was a failure, implying that this was due to the choice of Miss Lindo for the leading part. The publishers, it was stated in Court, had expressed their unqualified regret and the passage in question would be omitted from subsequent editions. A substantial sum was being paid to the plaintiff.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Levi, A., Problemi Institutionali In Israel.—Una Legislazione Del Lavoro in Israel Reesta Sulla Spontanea Collaborazione Della Classe Operaia.—Reprints from "Rassegna di Diritto Pubblico" and "Diritto Del Lavoro."

Berkshire, H., Wordsworth. British Council—Longmans, London.

Chu Teh, On the Battlefronts of the Liberated Areas. Foreign Languages Press, Peking.

White Book On The Bonn War Treaty. Information Office of The German Democratic Republic, Berlin.

Sarnoff, D., Progress in Electronics. Weizmann Institute, Rehovot.

Lipovetzky, P., Joseph Trumpeldor. Youth and Hechalutz Dept., Jerusalem.

Hebrew

Talan-Shtrasler, M., Ba-Shanot Sh Ha'Ge Ulai. Dvir, Tel Aviv.

Bar-Kana (Kaganovsky), H., Ba-Katuranit Ba'Tvrit. Ulpan Gregg, Haifa.

Koestler, A., Afela Ba-Tsohorayim. Ahiasaf, Jerusalem.

Bialkine, We-Hygiena Ba'Avodah. Institute for Industrial Hygiene, Tel Aviv.

Ha'El She-Hikkaly (The God That Failed). By A. Koestler, A. Gide, Ignazio Silone, Stephen Spender, etc. Transl. E. Karlin. Palso, Tel Aviv.

Agoh, Sh., Mamlo, Transl. A. Amir, Karmi, Jerusalem.

Librairie Hebraique Yiddish Quarterly, Ed. & Publ. Boris Dimondstein. Tujunga, Calif.

Dimondstein, B., Folkes. Tujunga, Calif.

MESSENGERS FROM AMERICA

By SHALOM J. KAHN

In all the shop windows, American books have come to help correct the stereotypes already formed by Hollywood movies, Broadway hits (in Hebrew) *Life* and *Time*, and the ever-popular music from George Gershwin to Harry James.

The current exhibit of "Outstanding American Books of 1980-1951," at the U.S. Information Service Library in Jerusalem, offers a modest sampling of two-years' harvest in a variety of fields, including History and Government, Archaeology, the Arts, Biography, Economics and Labour, Education, the American and International Scenes, Literature, Medicine, Religion and Philosophy and the Natural and Social Sciences. Of special interest to parents and teachers is the collection for children and youth.

In making this selection, the superficial and flashy, the perennial "best-sellers" of the drug-store counter and circulating library, have been happily ignored. These are all books for serious readers and students, and all such will appreciate the opportunity to drop in and catch up in their specialties and hobby-fields.

Striking are the large number of attractive and valuable books being published by the university presses. Represented are Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Oxford, California, Princeton, Yale, Chicago, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, Denver, Buffalo, and the state universities of Oklahoma, North Carolina, Georgia, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The cross-section of the academic world is fairly complete.

Trends in Fiction

Focussing on the belles-lettres will enable us to capture some of the essential trends. De Voto's "World of Fiction" is explored in studies of such recent favourites as F. Scott Fitzgerald (Mizener's "The Far Side of Paradise") and "Sherwood Anderson" (Schevill); and of such 19th-century giants as "Herman Melville" (Arvin) and "Henry James" (Dupee). These last are in the growing American Men of Letters series; we await with eagerness the "Mark Twain" of Lionel Trilling, represented here so brilliantly by his collection of essays entitled: "The Liberal Imagination". One is surprised not to find the original Viking Portables and solid Modern Library Giants — two of America's best buys in books.

The American Tradition

Noteworthy is the ever-deepening exploration of America and her traditions, with special attention to the local and regional. Thus, a University of Georgia volume traces the folk roots of Joel Chandler Harris' "Uncle Remus" stories; Matthews builds his two-volume "Dictionary of Americanisms" on historical principles; and Bennett shows how "The World of Willa Cather" emerged from a Nebraska which was the "intellectual melting pot of Bohemian, Russian, German, French, Swedish and Norwegian first-generation immigrant pioneers, to which were added the cultures of New England and the Cathers' own gracious Virginia" — a region rich in "musicians, botanists, world-traveled linguists and frustrated painters." Incidentally, some of Cather's novels are "naturals" for the Israel reader: why haven't they been translated?

That an important era of poetry has come to a close is signalized by the large number of recent historical studies. Ceffman, for example, sets the record straight for "Imagism"; Waggoner's "Hell of Elohim" explores the theme "Science and Values in Modern American Poetry"; and O'Connor begins the serious criticism of the hyper-aesthete, Wallace Stevens, whose most recent volume, "Auroras of Autumn," is also included. The old rebels are becoming respectable — collected, anthologized, and criticized (for example, William Carlos Williams' "Collected Later Poems").

Even Langston Hughes has begun to repeat himself with his brilliant Negro jazz and blues "Montage of a Dream Deferred"). The new poets (Beach, Merrill) are of a new tribe altogether: conventional, intellectual, "Metaphysical." But lo! for wit and music W.H. Auden still leads all the rest ("Nones"); but he is thoroughly Americanized by now, writing lyrics "In Schrafft's" and "Asking what judgment waits My person, ah my friends,/ And these United States".

A Wide Panorama

This is only one section of the exhibit; from the others, we can only mention Lewisohn's thoughtful "The American Jew"; Burrows' "Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark" and Pritchard's "Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament"; Boswell's "London Journal"; and Riesman's provocative "The Lonely Crowd." Professors familiar to us from their recent visits to the Hebrew University include Paul Weiss of Yale ("Man's Freedom") and Attan Nevins of Columbia, represented by three titles.

We have not even touched the natural and social sciences, or philosophy; or the treatment of the international scene, which is noteworthy for a series of solid, dispassionate studies of Asia — Japan, India, and Russia — with half a score of titles devoted to the Soviet "Goliath". Or the collections of exquisite photography. But catalogues soon grow tedious.

The creative artist, the "poet," is still his country's best representative. (It was Carlyle who proclaimed that England could sooner give up her Indian Empire than her Shakespeare). The most discreet of guests, he comes into your home only when bidden and requires only that you open his pages to begin unburdening his most private secrets.

This attractive delegation from intellectual America is here for a short visit, but we are told that, after the party breaks up, its members will come to their permanent resting places in various Israel libraries. Meanwhile, still gathered together as a group, they await your acquaintance.

RACES AND HUMANITY

THE RACE QUESTION IN MODERN SCIENCE. UNESCO. Eight booklets. 1/6 each.

This is a most useful series of short publications on racial problems and UNESCO is to be congratulated on having sponsored it. The booklets deal with most aspects of the subject — biological, psychological, historical and cultural; racial myths, the roots of prejudice and the significance of racial differences.

The concept of humanity as covering all forms of the human species is a very modern one in the world's history, and even today many primitive peoples confine humanity to the borders of their tribe, often even depriving the outsider of any actuality by calling him a ghost or apparition. The tragedy of such discrimination between cultures and customs as good and bad is most aptly illustrated by M. Lévi-Strauss in "Race and History" when he recounts that, a few years after the discovery of America, the Spaniards were sending out investigating commissions to discover whether the natives of the Greater Antilles had a soul, while the latter were spending their time drowning white prisoners in order to find out whether or not their bodies would decompose.

Fear of Competition

M. Leiris in "Race and Culture" goes further and points out that there exists in the structure of Western civilization a fatal contradiction, since it insists that certain cultural values, to which it attributes the highest virtues, should be assimilated by other peoples, while at the same time refusing to admit that two-thirds of humanity is capable of attaining this standard. Moreover, the nearer the so-called inferior races come to attaining it, the more emphatic grows the resistance to their competition and the protective assertion of racial dogma on the part of their more advanced brethren.

The most obvious example of this paradoxical situation is to be found in South Africa today, but few other countries with multiracial societies are completely untainted by such attitudes, as is shown by Mr. Little in his analysis of various contemporary situations in "Race and Society." Apart from the sorry history of South Africa, which is all too well known, he deals with Brazil and Hawaii, two countries where remarkable amalgamations of many different races and cultures are taking place; and with the lesser-known and different racial problem in Britain, where there is a fairly strong body of colour prejudice despite its lack of sanction or support by the law.

From these examples, Mr. Little concludes that the phenomenon of race relations arose out of European attempts to exploit overseas territories and that there is therefore nothing permanent about it. That is not to say, however, that the danger today is not a very grave one which might easily become a major issue in world affairs and that we should not give it much more urgent attention than we have done hitherto.

ANDREW BOYD

REPORTER AS NOVELIST

OUT OF THE DUST. By Helen Warren. Crown Publishers, New York. 312 pp. $3.50.

Why have so many recent novels written about epics of contemporary history, often by participants, proved so wooden and void of artistic merit? The book under discussion is but one case among many. It deals with the adventures of a Negev kibbutz during the War of Independence, written,—so the dust jacket tells us—"by the only female correspondent in the Negev during the Arab-Jewish fighting." Its author, we are informed, was associated with the Jewish underground in Palestine before the formation of the State, and raised money by lectures in the U.S.

The book, evidently, is designed to carry on her good work, describing in some detail the foundation of a new settlement, the ingathering of the exiles, the theory and practice of Zionism, underground struggles in the time of the British, Jewish-Arab relationships, and a series of pen-pictures of the Negev fighting.

As reportage, much of it is obviously authentic and personally sincere, though overwritten. But reportage, loosely held together by a few stock characters, does not constitute a novel, and it fails to create living human characters able to emerge from a welter of words and actions to live with us in our minds even after we have closed the book and put it away.

Browning speaks, in his preface to "The Ring and the Book," of the treatment to which objective truth must be subjected before it is fit to be incorporated into a work of art, as perceptive truth. His remarks are still pertinent. So many of our modern writers cannot spare this effort, but hope to win laurels, or sympathies, by reportage of stirring events; they call in the gods of history to help them write a novel.

Miss Warren's case histories, which would be quite suitable in a talk to a woman's institute, or in a normal length article, become wearing as one ploughs through hundreds of pages of them. 'Relief' is always 'unexpected,' trails are blazed, lips pulled tight, people tense, the Arabs "hurry across the same stones upon which a tortured Christ stumbled as he made his way to the Roman Cross."

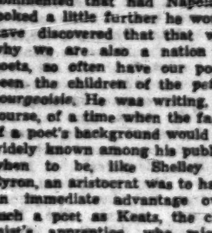
Of course, the book may draw passionate defence on the grounds that even if it not art it is adequate propaganda, which will present Israel's case to the American public. But surely there is some better way of presenting struggles and achievements. Maybe the answer is that the decline of the novel is symptomatic of the malaise of our age.

A. V. SHERMAN

Chess

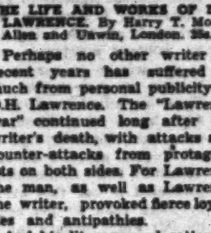
MARCH 6, 1953

Problem No. 724
S. SHATOVICH, Zahal
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST



Kt8 Qa8 Bd4 Rc8 Bg8 Kd5 Pb5, f4, f5. (9)
Kd3 Bc1 Bd8 Kb8 Pa7, b4, d5, e5, f5. (9)
White mates in Two

Endgame No. 38
I. JAKOB, Haifa-Hain
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem POST



Kc8 Kb8 Pg7. (3)
Kf7 Pa4, c6. (3)
White to play and win

The very fussy champion is also a gifted composer of endgames and problems. No. 724, in a fussy manner in which play is introduced by a good key move, is intended by one of our solvers who took up composition and has already shown great ability in the endgame problem to take second many times again.

SOLUTIONS: Problem 719 (Gurvitch): 1.Rh4. Problem 720 (Simonin): 1.Qg7? Correction: White to move wins in No. 720 by omitting Pb6 and moving the Rook up to the problem does happening a blow-like, bolder doing away with the need.

RUSSIAN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1952

An unfinished friendly (see POST 27.2) Botvinnik won the 15th after beating Taimanov in forty moves. Here is the fourth game of the contestant, which proved to be one of the most interesting.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

White BOTVINNIK Black TAIMANOV
1.d4 Kf6 2.c4 e6 3.Nc3 Bb4 4.e3 Ke4 5.Bd2 d5 6.a3 Bxc3 7.bxc3 c5 8.Kf3 0-0 9.Be2 Nc6 10.0-0 Re8 11.Rae1 Ne4 12. Qc2 Qd7 13.Nd2 Nxd2 14.Bxd2 Qd7 15.b4 cxd4 16.cxd4 a6 17.Qb3 Rab8 18.Rc1 Qe6 19.Rfe1 Bd6 20.Qc2 Qg6 21.Kh1 Bf5 22.g3 Kh5 23.Kg2+- g5 24.f3 Bc8 25. Qb3+- Kf5 26.Qb1+- Kg6 27.Re2 Rb8 28. Rb1 Re7 29.Qb3 Rbe8 30.Rbe1 Qh5 31. Qb1 Bd7 32.Qb3 Bc8 33.Rc1 Bd7 34. Qb1 Bc8 35.Rc2 Bb7 36.Re2 Bc8 37.Qb3 Bd7 38.Qb1 Bc8 39.Qb3 Bd7 40.Qb1 Re7 41.Kf2 Re7; here the game was adjourned. Black resigning without resuming play.

THE WORLD'S GREAT CHESS GAMES

The above is the title of Reuben Fine's new book, containing what the author considers the most outstanding games from Philidor to Reshevsky. Anyone interested really wants to be found in all book form to pass any quality or well known as it ought to be. The place was London, the time just over 150 years ago, the victim was the great McDonnell, and the keep none other than the legendary Captain Evans, the very name which third Times games under which most of us, these days, are deliberately afraid of to hold a breath entrenched.

White: (Evans) Kh1; Qb3; Ba1; Rd1; Re3; Rg3; Kg5; Pa2, a3, a4, f2, g2, h2. (10). Black: (McDonnell): Ke8; Qc8; Ra8, Rh8; Bb6, Bc5; Kd6; Pa7, b7, c7, e6, f7, g7, h7. (15). Here's how the subtle Captain showed his great opponent: 1.Re4+ Kd7 2. Ke7 Qb4 3.Qb4+- a5 4.Qa4+- Ke7 5.Qa5+- Kd7 6.Rd3+. Obviously 1.Ke7 would have been countered by 1.Rb4+ a5 4.Qa4+- etc.

PUZZLE PROBLEMS

To the late T.R. Dawson, genius of the Problem World, belongs the credit of propagating and popularizing the economic. In this form of problem, Black (the) opponent White out) must always make the longest possible legal moves. An illustration of the original and unimaginative idea which can be purchased in a supermarket, here is a beauty by Dawson and Purdy in which the Black Queen's hour about the board takes the shape of a perfect eight-point star!

Problem No. 725. White—Kc6; Ba8; Ph2, g4, h4. (5). Black—Kh3; Qb8; Rb1; Pb7, (6) Mate in two. Solution to eight. In the second move of the Queen. Two White diagrams of three of the pieces, each time increasing the number of mating moves.

Problem No. 726 by Dr. Shamer (Chess-Fyr, 1925): White—Kf3; Rf8, Ba8; Kg8, Kd8; Pe7, g5, g7. (5). Black—Kh5; Rg6, Pg4, g6, h6, h7. (6). Set Mate in 2. If White's first Move is 2. Ill. Without Right 6. Pe7: Mate in 3. IV. Without Right, Pe7 6 Pg5: Mate in 4.

Earn your keep while you learn

HEBREW

in a "Kibbutz Ulpan"

A six months course for students from ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRIES will open on March 15 at Sdillim, near Nazareth.
Half day work — half day study. Food and accommodation provided. No fees. Experienced Teachers.
For details and registration apply to: ANGLO-SAXON SECTION, JEWISH AGENCY:
Tel Aviv: 1 Rehov Levontin (opp. Main Post Office.) Tel. 6167. Hours: Daily (except Friday) 9—12. Sunday 3—5.
Haifa: Jewish Agency Bldg., Room 8, Phone 4654. Hours: Daily (except Friday) 9—12, Sunday 3—5
Jerusalem: 12 Rehov Alharizi (Dr. Eyen), Phone 4671. Hours: Monday and Wednesday 12-2 or by appointment.

HITACHDUTH OLEI BRITANNIA
SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE
to be held at the
BOUSTAN CAFE, 9 REHOV BEN AMI
(near Disengoff Circus), Tel Aviv
on
SUNDAY, MARCH 8, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Members & friends cordially invited
53a Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 67940.

THE HADASSAH HOTEL MANAGEMENT SCHOOL
TEL AVIV
ANNOUNCES THE OPENING OF A NEW 18-MONTH COURSE ON APRIL 15.
Particulars and registration every week-day between 10.30 a.m. — 1 p.m. at the Hadassah Hotel Management School, Ramat Aviv Hotel, Nathanya Road, P.O.B. 4624, Tel Aviv.